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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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CHEN CHI-MEI ASSASSINATED; TWO ARE KILLED, FOUR WOUNDED IN PISTOL PLOT!

FRENCH ARE NOT CAUGHT BY RUSE TO DIVERT TROOPS

Five Attacks by Germans In Champagne Believed To Be Merely Diversion

THEY ALL FAILED

Lull at Verdun Only Temporary; Front Remains Unaltered

REAL IMPORTANCE

Big Battle May Have Decisive Effect, Is Opinion Of von Moltke

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 17.—It is generally considered that the relative lull in the Verdun theater will not last very long. The five attacks launched by the Germans on Monday, in the Champagne, seem to have constituted only a diversion and attempt to compel the French to displace some troops from the Meuse region, but the result aimed at by the Germans failed.

Three of these attacks were stopped by curtain fire and the two others repulsed with the bayonet at fifty meters from the French trenches at Maison de Champagne.

On Tuesday, a German assault against Hill 304 was attempted unsuccessfully by two battalions only and stopped when they had hardly left their shelters. An attack by one company, near Thiaumont Farm, was repulsed by the French without artillery interference.

The front remains without modification.

The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: A detachment of the enemy, attempting the surprise of a small post at Butte de Mesnil, in the Champagne, was repulsed by bombs.

There was active artillery work in the Argonnes and a sharp bombardment in the region of Avocourt, Hill 304 and Mort Homme. On the left of the Meuse, an attempted attack west of Hill 304 was stopped by curtain-fire.

There were some artillery salvoes east of the Meuse and in Woevre.

Again Defeat Germans

The defeat of further German attacks at Verdun was the feature of the official communique issued this afternoon. An enemy grenade-attack on the edge of Mort Homme completely failed, as also an attack at Thiaumont Farm.

Artillery continued active on both banks of the Meuse and in the Champagne.

A French bombarding squadron of 13 aeroplanes attacked the railway-stations and bivouacs between Verdun and Metz and also the German communications at St. Mihiel. Several fires were noticed.

Another French aeroplane squadron dropped a great number of bombs on the hangars and railway-stations at Metz and the railway-lines from Metz to Thionville. A French pilot felled a German machine at Vic-sur-Aisne.

Von Moltke's Opinion

Amsterdam, May 16.—The German General von Moltke, in an interview, admitted that the production of munitions by the allies was equal to that of the Central Powers. He affirmed that the fighting at Verdun is of vital importance and will perhaps have a decisive effect on the course of the war.

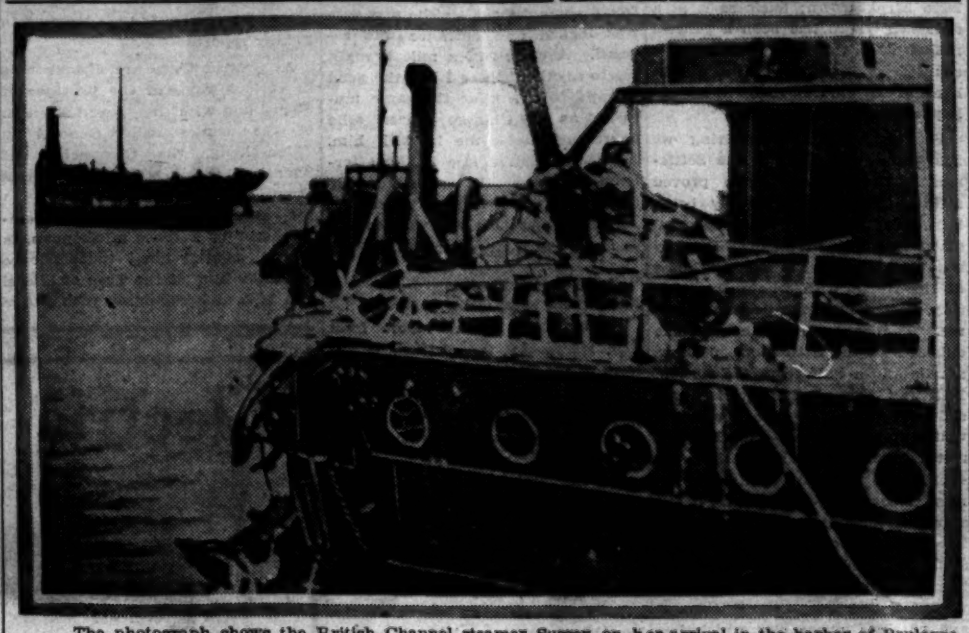
London, May 16.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: Both sides were active in minor enterprises last night.

Three parties of the enemy attempted to enter our trenches south of Hebuterne. Two failed entirely. The third party entered our trenches for a brief period.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, after the explosion of some mines on Vimy Ridge, occupied the enemy's first line on a 250 yards front, inflicting a considerable number of casualties on the enemy. Opposite Auchy, a patrol raided the enemy's trenches, after a mine explosion and penetrated towards the second line, where bombs were exchanged with the enemy.

A hostile patrol, near Wieltje, attempting to approch our lines, was dispersed by our fire. There was reciprocal artillery activity today.

How Stem of Channel Steamer Sussex Was Blown Away



The photograph shows the British Channel steamer Sussex on her arrival in the harbor of Boulogne after she had been torpedoed. The picture shows the entire forward part of the vessel blown away. Germany has admitted responsibility.

GIVE CARRANZA CHANCE TO CONTROL SITUATION

Agreement Will Allow Him To Show Power; Meanwhile U. S. Troops Will Remain

Reuter's Service

Washington, May 16.—An agreement has been reached with Carranza, the President of Mexico, whereby the latter is given an opportunity to show whether he can control the situation in northern Mexico. Meanwhile, the American troops remain on Mexican soil.

THREATEN TO TORTURE ALLIED WAR PRISONERS

Those in Germany Are Made By Force To Work In Munition Factories

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 17.—An official communique states that the allied prisoners of war in Germany are being forced to work in munition factories, under threats of torture by imprisonment in intensely heated cells. The French Government has threatened to retaliate.

HOPES FOR PEACE

Vorwaerts Finds Basis For Negotiations in Grey's Speech

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—The press of the Central Powers is full of violent vituperation concerning Sir Edward Grey's statement, with the exception of the Vorwaerts, which is glad that Sir Edward Grey mentions a basis for peace negotiations. The Vorwaerts believes that peace can now be seriously discussed.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. May 19
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava.... May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. May 21

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura M. May 20
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos....May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. May 20
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara May 29

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of April 16 left Hongkong on Wednesday at 8 a.m. and may be expected to arrive here this evening at 6 p.m. per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon.

The American mail of April 28 is due to arrive here on or about May 21, per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru.

The Canadian mail of May 4 was due at Yokohama yesterday, and here on May 23. Left Vancouver on May 4, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

German Note to U.S. Warns Neutral Ships Of Facing on U. Boats

Places Responsibility on Them If They Maneuver in Direction of Submarines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 16.—The German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, today handed to Secretary of State Lansing a communication from Germany warning neutral merchantmen, when summoned to stop by a submarine, not to turn in the direction of the latter. It declares that, if they do so, the consequences will rest solely with the neutrals.

London, May 17.—Further correspondence regarding the blockade has been issued. The United States, speaking in terms of the sincerest friendship, clearly intimates the expectation that Great Britain will take steps to avoid injury to the legitimate trade of the United States.

The British reply outlines the measures taken to alleviate the burdens imposed on neutral seaborne commerce, enumerates the special concessions made to the United States and gives export figures proving that the profits of the United States are equal to, or greater than those of Great Britain. It points out that the delay in the prize courts is due to the American claimants.

KING WILL SANCTION COMPULSORY SERVICE

Royal Assent Today to Bill Calling All Available Britons to Colors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—The Compulsory Military Service Bill receives Royal Assent on Friday.

Casement and Bailey Committed for Trial

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—Sir Roger Casement and Bailey have been committed for trial.

HICKS-BEACH SUCCEEDS QUENINGTON AS M. P.

Coalition Candidate Has Easy Victory Over Anti-Government Nominee

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—The Tewkesbury bye-election necessitated by the death of Viscount Quenington, killed in action, has resulted in the election of Mr. Hicks-Beach, the Coalition candidate, who polled 7,127 votes as against 1,438 cast in favor of Mr. Boosey, the anti-Government candidate.

RUSSIANS ARE CUTTING TURKS' COMMUNICATIONS

Mesopotamia Stroke May Be Decisive If Germans Cannot Send Aid

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 18.—The Russians continue to sweep onward from Bitlis, cutting the Turkish communications south-eastward and south-westward and seriously menacing the rear of the seven Turkish divisions between Kut and Mosul, on the Tigris.

There is a curious lull in big events in all the theaters of the war except Asia Minor and, especially, the continued and remarkable German inactivity on the eastern front is raising the question whether the Germans can send aid to the Turks in time to prevent a great, perhaps decisive, Russian stroke in Mesopotamia.

Peking, May 15.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated May 14, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—On the Oginsky Canal, the enemy's artillery opened a heavy fire on the sector of our position opposite the borough of Telehany. In the region south of the Pripiat, the enemy displayed great activity and at several points hand-to-hand fighting ensued.

In the region south-east of Kolki and in the region of Novo Pochaev, we repulsed the enemy's attempts to approach our trenches.

The Turkish front.—In the direction of Erzindjan, our field troops, in conjunction with the militia, by a violent night attack captured a strongly-fortified position in the mountains, high above sea level. This position dominates the adjacent country. During the fight, we captured thirty officers and 365 men.

The Turkish offensive in the Mamahatun region was easily repulsed by our vanguards. On the left flank of our army, one of our columns, having defeated the Turks in a two days' battle, captured prisoners, an intact gun, over 2,000 rifles, several tens of thousands of cartridges, a quantity of gun-powder and ammunition.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

March "Valiant" .....Moore
Overture "La Dame Blanche" .....Boieldieu
Waltz "Langage des Fleurs"....Roberts
Selection "The Bohemians".....Puccini
Sketch "Ireland" .....Myddleton
Selection "Sylvia" .....Delibes

Professor R. Buck, Conductor.

RUN ON THE BANK OF CHINA BROKEN; CRISIS NOW OVER

Foreign Banks' Action Negatives Harmful Possibilities of Moratorium

MINISTERS AGREE

Only Await Official Sanction to Endorse Steps Taken Here

The run on the Bank of China is broken up. Action of the foreign banks in accepting notes of the Chinese institution has apparently been completely successful in obviating the harmful possibilities of the moratorium.

THE CHINA PRESS learns on unimpeachable authority, that the ministers of the principal foreign powers in Peking, as indicated in Wednesday's CHINA PRESS, fully approve the action taken by the foreign banks here in assisting the Bank of China. It is also learned that while personally approving the steps taken, some of the ministers have to wait official sanction from home before formally expressing their endorsement.

Perfect confidence that the crisis had passed was expressed yesterday by the fact that the head bank of the Bank of China in Peking [illegible] to its branches giving them permission to open if they felt competent to cope with their particular situations. This was unnecessary in many instances as a great number of the branches had already followed the lead of the Shanghai bank. But the action at Peking is locally interpreted as being a mild way of rescinding the order for a moratorium.

Many Banks Keep Open

When the run on the bank began last Monday, the shareholders' committee here held a meeting and wired broadcast to the other branches urging them to ignore the moratorium and remain open. On the strength of this all branches in Anhui, Shansi and Hupeh opened their doors.

Chinese merchants comment with great satisfaction on the way in which Mr. Sung Han-chang, manager of the local Bank of China, conducted the affairs of the institution during the time of stress. The liberal Chinese press is warm in its praise of the bank's action in remaining open, which they refer to as a very courageous move on the part of the management.

Friends of Mr. G. Passeri congratulated him yesterday on the skillful handling of a dangerous and delicate situation. Mr. Passeri is financial adviser to the Chinese government. He took a leading part in the negotiations with the foreign bankers which led to their determination to extend aid to the Bank of China.

Debate Cancelling Moratorium

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 18.—At a special meeting of the Cabinet, the abolition of the Cabinet's order prohibiting the redemption of Government banknotes against cash was discussed.

The Peking Daily News reports that the resignation of Sun Pao-chi, Minister of Finance, is imminent, unless the moratorium is withdrawn at an early date. The same paper states that the foreign banks in Peking have decided not to assist the Chinese Government banks.

Hankow Pays Out $180,000

Hankow, May 17.—The silver specie paid out of the Hankow branch of the Bank of China up to the May 17 was $180,000 and the Bank of China has deposited in each foreign bank at Hankow the sum of $10,000 in silver asking the foreign banks to cash notes if requested.—*Eastern News Agency.*

The Weather

Weather improving. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 70.7 and the minimum 62.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 83.6 and 65.8.

Gen. Chen Chi-mei

One Dollar A Drink, Charged at Reception Given By A Co., S.V.C.

Our Scottish Reporter Appears To Be Highly Infuriated By His Experience

For bare-faced blackmail, there can never have been anything in Shanghai quite like what happened yesterday at the "at home" of "A" Company, S. V. C., at the Masonic Hall. And for cheerful victims never have the like been seen since the gallant days of Claude Duval. The "at home" part of the business was apparently monopolised by the fair friends of the [illegible]—young in years, [illegible] in the charity-aiding [illegible].

In the room where, quite recently, was inaugurated the Total Abstinence Circle, they came up to you and said you looked *so* thirsty and sold you a refreshment ticket. Yet there was not a man there but who insisted that he was a very moderate drinker. Tickets for one solitary drink were a dollar (Mex.) each. Treating wasn't barred, but it was non-existent.

It was worse with the button-hole sellers. They cajoled you until you knew you were better looking with a button-hole, but paying was the trouble—for there was no fixed price. They just collected all that was left from the bar.

Yet everybody seemed to like it, for, as Robin Hood devoted his booty to the support of the poor, so these fair friends of "A" Company, S. V. C., were working on behalf of Queen Mary's Convalescent Auxiliary Hospital. For the care of soldiers and sailors who have lost their limbs in the war, Mr. Pierpont Morgan has lent Dover House, Roehampton and Mr. K. Wilson, Roehampton House, immediately adjacent, for use as a hospital. The hospital has been recognised by the navy and army medical services as a base hospital for amputation cases.

Workshops for the manufacture of artificial limbs and fitting rooms have been erected and by this means over seventy limbs a week can be provided and this number of men be passed through the hospital after a stay varying from four to five weeks. With a view to their future employment and to provide useful employment for the men while in hospital, workshops fitted with model motor chassis, electrical appliances, lathes, etc., have been organised with competent instructors. An employment bureau working in conjunction with existing societies and employers of labor has been established.

"A" Company (British) of the S.V.C. is at present supporting six beds in this hospital and these beds are reserved entirely for men of overseas contingents, with the stipulation that, if a Shanghai man is brought in to the hospital, he is to have one of these beds, if possible.

It looked from the advertisements as though the principal part of the reception was to be an address by Miss M. E. Clark, late of the Belgian Army Nursing Staff, on her experiences during the retreat from Antwerp. However, there was far too much money to be extracted for Miss Clark to have sufficient time to say much.

Diplomatically, she told the big company present that it was not everyone who could go out and fight. There were the outposts of empire to be kept up and the man far away from Britain who was doing his share to help those actually in the firing line was no less of a patriot. That toned down the sufferings of the victims of the collectors.

Miss Clark did not brag of the doings of her sisters, but a hearty outburst of applause showed how the audience caught the meaning of her remark that, when war was declared, 30,000 nurses immediately offered their services for work with the army abroad. "Nearly as many as the whole of the expeditionary force," said she.

At intervals in the program, songs were sung by Mr. A. Tipple, Miss Bucklar, Miss Jouravel and Mr. E. H. Gordon, with Mr. R. C. Young as accompanist. The Carlton Orchestra, led by Professor Papini, also assisted.

A popular part of the afternoon's proceedings was the auction of Belgian relics by Mr. C. M. Bain, which appreciably added to the proceeds. There were many distinguished persons present, including Sir Everard Fraser, Mr. D. Siffert and other allied consular officials, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez and most of the Volunteer officers.

SURPRISE ATTACK IN RUE CHAPSAL; SEVEN ASSASSINS!

Japanese Maid Among The Shot As Frenchtown House Is Invaded

ONE ARREST MADE

Clew Is Traced by Police From The Motor Car Used

CAREER OF SLAIN

Gen. Chen Was One Of The Great Republican Leaders

General Chen Chi-mei, one of the most famous and courageous leaders of Republican troops in China, was murdered yesterday at his home in the French Concession. General Chen had been at the head of the organization here which was recruiting troops for the Republicans. For years he had been one of the bitterest enemies of President Yuan Shih-k'ai.

The general's aide was also killed and three servants were wounded.

The murders were committed about 3.15 p.m. at No. 14 Rue Chapsal. General Chen had been living at this address off and on for most of the time during the last year, busy with the work of organizing armed resistance to the monarchical movement.

There had been a report in Republican circles in the last few days that $700,000 had been set aside at Peking for this assassination.

General Chen was a leader of one branch of the Republicans. His followers were not of the passive resisters. Their one aim was to oust Yuan Shih-k'ai and their plans were of the most direct nature.

Interviews With Sun

Dr. Sun Yat-sen recently arrived in Shanghai from Japan. He is said to have had several interviews with General Chen at which all points of difference between his branch and others of the Revolutionaries were completely and amicably settled.

This fact is pointed out as a refutation of the rumor that was heard last night that the assassination had been commited by factionists among the Republicans.

Two arrests were made by the French Police last night. They were still busy with their investigations at midnight and sensational developments are expected today. The greatest excitement prevailed in Chinese political circles last night as a result of the murders.

The party of assassins went to a public garage in Hupeh Road and hired machine No. 572. There are said to have been seven of them. They arrived at the gate of No. 14 Rue Chapsal shortly after 5 o'clock when it was still broad daylight. This is supposed to have been done to disarm suspicion.

Shot in Japanese House

The police give the following version of the affair:

The house in which General Chen lived was owned by a Japanese. Bodyguards of the general were posted all about the rooms and compound. According to the French police, the seven men in the machine stepped to the door and told the man on guard: "We have come to see General Chen on a mining deal."

They were allowed to pass into the interior. It is said that they opened fire as soon as they caught sight of the Republican leader. The noise of the firing brought Ting King-koo, one of the general's assistants. He too was shot before the assassins started to scatter for their escape. They shot every person in the house that they saw. Three of the servants were struck by bullets but it is thought that they will recover.

General Chen was killed instantly, the bullet striking him almost exactly in the center of the forehead.

His aide was struck in the right side and he lived for a short time.

The sound of firing brought the French police. One of the assassins ran out the front door, leaped into the rear seat of the waiting motor and told the chauffeur to drive off at top speed. The chauffeur ran to the front of his car and began cranking. Something went wrong because of the excitement and the machine refused to move. The man in the back seat, seeing that capture was imminent, jumped to the pavement and took to his heels. When the chauffeur finally got his engine started, he raced with it back to the garage and told what had happened.

Police Make Arrests

One man was arrested as he tried to get out of the door of the house in Rue Chapsal. In his belt he had a small packet of lime, which the Chinese gunmen lately have used to throw in the eyes of their victims. From information they received later the police arrested a second man in a Japanese house on Seward Road.

The motor-car was also traced down and taken to the French Eastern Police Station. The machine is a fast Overland touring car. In the rear seat, where most of the assassins sat, two automatic pistols and more packets of lime were discovered. The pistols were of the Browning make. The two bodies were taken in charge by the French police and a thorough investigation of the assassination begun. Chief of Police Xavier was busy at a late hour examining the two men arrested.

In the death of General Chen Chi-mei, the Republicans lose one of their bravest chiefs. While others have been talking he has been fighting. Often it was against the heaviest odds.

It is said that he has been the moving spirit behind the Republican activities about Shanghai. In 1911 his troops seized the Arsenal. Two years later he organized with Sun Yat-sen, Huang Hsing and others a second force and again began to batter at the doors of The Arsenal. Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng was in charge of the force inside and the irregulars without were no match for the seasoned and well-armed defenders. When others were deserting the cause, General Chen kept up the hopeless fight.

When the monarchical movement was started the Republican warrior returned to the attack. He has been in and out of Shanghai since.

Gen. Chen's Career

Gen. Chen Chi-mei was born in Chekiang. Starting life as an apprentice to a pawnshop-keeper, he was subsequently engaged in the silk trade in Shanghai, where he joined the revolutionary party. He studied in Japan, returning to China in 1907. He attempted unsuccessfully to establish a revolution in Hankow, and was arrested several times on suspicion, but released. Gen. Chen supplied the revolutionaries at Canton with ammunition during the abortive rising there. On the outbreak of the First Revolution at Shanghai he led a small contingent to the Kiangnan arsenal, which was captured. On the taking of the arsenal by the revolutionaries he was elected Tutuh of Shanghai. The general took a prominent part in organizing the outbreak at Hankow, Wuchang, Soochow, and Nanking, and in supplying funds and ammunition for the attack upon the latter. He was made Minister of Commerce and Industry in the first Republican Cabinet, but never went to Peking to take up his post, from which he resigned in June. He was a member of the Tung Meng Hui. Gen. Chen visited Peking, in company with General Huang Hsing, in September, 1912. He took a leading part in the Rebellion at Shanghai, July to August, 1913 and was deprived of all ranks, July 22, 1913. Later he was proscribed and exiled.

DoubleShip Romance Culminates In Second Wedding In Shanghai

Mr. C. L. Perkins and Miss Gladys Pedlar Are United In Marriage

A double steamer romance that began three years ago culminated yesterday in the marriage at No. 6 Carter Road of Mr. Clarence Lee Perkins and Miss Gladys Elyzabeth Pedlar.

On the voyage in question Mr. Perkins and Mr. R. Richards, young college graduates, were on their way out to the Far East for the Standard Oil Company. Among the other passengers were Miss Baker and Miss Pedlar. The latter were on their way to visit the American consul at Nagasaki, Mr. Baker. One of the girls was the consul's sister and the other his sister-in-law.

The four young people sort of naturally drifted into company. It was noticed before long that they gravitated together in the shuffleboard foursomes and discovered themselves side by side on the rail when it came to watching for whales or admiring rococco sunsets.

Mr. Richards and Mr. Perkins immediately got busy shedding the light from Uncle John's well-known products about China. But their business didn't put the memory of their fair fellow-passengers from their minds. About a year ago, Mr. Richards and Miss Baker married. The other ceremony came yesterday. Mr. Perkins has been stationed at Tientsin and Mr. Richards is at Chungking.

The wedding yesterday was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Brewer, the Rev. C. E. Darwent officiating. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Pedlar of San Francisco. The groom comes from Connecticut. Among the distinguished guests present were Consul General Thomas Sammons, Admiral and Mrs. A. G. Winterhalter, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Blake, Mr. H. J. Everall and Mrs. Wheen.

The bridesmaid was Miss Nettie, and Mr. Noxon was best man. Mr. E. R. Palmer gave the bride away. The bride's costume was white silk embroidered with gold and a hat to match.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins will leave on the C. P. liner Empress of Russia Saturday for a honeymoon in America.

d'Oliveira-Rozario

A very pretty wedding took place at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus on Nanzing Road, at 8 o'clock on yesterday morning, when Mr. W. M. d'Oliveira was married to Miss Maria Spencer Rozario.

The bride looked charming in her robe of crepe satin ninon and shadow lace with a shower bouquet of white carnations. She entered the church on the arm of her foster-father, Mr. F. X. Ozorio. She was attended by the Misses Gonsalves and Ozorio as bridesmaids. The best man was Mr. F. Gonsalves.

A big gathering of friends went to the church and later attended a reception at the home of the bride, No. 100 Range Road, where a large number of beautiful presents were on view.

The newly wedded couple intend leaving for Newchwang, where Mr. Oliveira is in charge of the local office of the Chinese Post Office, by the Sakaki Maru on May 23.

Death of Marchand Is Denied in Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—Leading articles containing long appreciations of General Marchand appear in the British press this morning. Now, his death is officially denied in Paris. Up to the present, no explanation has been given of the mistaken announcement.

BAD AUSTRIAN DEFEAT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—The Italians admit a small reverse in Trentino, but, as affairs up to the present have been limited to first line positions, the Austrian claim to nearly 3,000 prisoners is likely to be the usual exaggeration.

The Italian communique affirms that great losses were inflicted on the Austrians, who attacked in massed formation. They emphasise that the Italians only fell back on a section and that Italian counter-attacks took hundreds of prisoners, while the Austrians, on the bulk of the front, were unable to develop their attack.

AIRMEN REWARDED

Military Crosses for Two Who Attacked Zeppelins

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—The Military Cross has been conferred on two air-men in connection with Zeppelin raids:—A. Bebath Brandon, who ascended to 9,000 feet and bombed L.15; C. A. Ridley for conspicuous gallantry and good work during the raids.

RUSSIA'S PROTEST

Red Cross Delegates Recalled Over s.s. Portugal's Sinking

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 16.—The Russian Red Cross Society has recalled its delegates from the International Commission of War Prisoners at Stockholm, owing to the refusal of the German Red Cross Society to express regret at the sinking of the hospital-ship Portugal.

AIR RAID ON VENICE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 16.—The Austrians made an air raid on Venice and its suburb, Mestre, yesterday. They were driven off before much harm was done. One house was damaged. There were no casualties in Venice, but two persons were killed and some wounded in Mestre.

BRITAIN CUTS LUXURIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—The Board of Trade announces that the imports of tobacco will be reduced by two-thirds from June 1. Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, has introduced a Bill to reduce brewing of beer by fifteen per cent.

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—The Dutch steamer Batavier V (1,569 tons), from London for Rotterdam, has been blown up. Four of the crew were lost. The remainder have been landed at Yarmouth.

All Night Fight at Tsinanfu, Related By Correspondent

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Tientsin-Pukow Railway, May 17. —Your correspondent has just had the pleasure of spending twenty four hours in Tsinanfu on the way south from Peking. The South bound train arrives there at 10.40 p.m. and on Monday the 15th we alighted in a slight drizzle of rain, the night being very dark. Your readers are doubtless well aware that conditions in Tsinan have been very much disturbed for the past fortnight; bombs have been thrown; business is at a standstill; there has been a general rush from the city of everyone who could leave and a general apprehension of more and worse to happen.

Five minutes after arriving we heard a bomb go off in the Settlement. These bombs have proved rather innocuous, apparently being intended more to cause general alarm rather than damage. Directly we started in rickshas for the home of the friend with whom I was to stay, he having come down to meet me. The house is on the extreme outskirts of the Settlement, perhaps a mile and a half from the station. Half way there all the electric lights suddenly went out. The house is a well built Chinese dwelling—a rectangle, the door being the only opening in the outside walls. Almost as soon as we arrived we heard a fusilade of small arms begin, first in the direction away from the Settlement and towards an encampment of troops. It was now taken up in the direction of the Settlement and of the Chinese city which lies beyond. It continued with few interruptions all night, until daylight. Occasionally it was punctuated by the reports of bombs, of field artillery and once or twice by heavier guns. As we sat by the window opening on the court one could hear the constant swish of bullets overhead and once or twice one fell on the tiles and brought fragments of the latter clattering into the court. The firing seemed some of it very near and one would have sworn was occurring just outside our walls not more than a few yards away.

In the morning examination of our outer walls showed a dozen or two fresh bullet marks, mostly of small caliber, as of automatic pistols.

On going into the Settlement we found that an attack had been made by "revolutionists" on a small encampment near the Recreation Ground. For this some forty had paid with their lives, the total loss of killed and wounded on the part of the government troops being about ten. One wounded Japanese wearing a bandolier of cartridges was said to have been captured.

Having business in the south suburb I attempted to get inside, but found some difficulty. The first gate was locked and entrance was refused. A circuit of a mile brought me to another where I had the good fortune to arrive at the same moment as a Chinese officer who courteously took me in with him. Exit was secured late in the afternoon through the gate recently opened near the Christian University. All was quiet thereafter up to the departure of the evening train.

Wei River Bandits Busy

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, May 18.—A report from Sianfu says that the districts northward of the Wei River are much disturbed by bandits, who are possibly aided by revolutionaries. The troops opposing the bandits have evacuated Sanyuanhsien and Kingyang.

On the 10th, the authorities at Sianfu informed the foreigners there of the seriousness of the situation and requested them to concentrate in one place, in order that they might be more effectively protected.

Yuan Shih-k'ai has instructed the President's Office to submit no further memorials demanding his resignation. The order states that the Nanking conference is the proper organ to decide the retirement or retention of the President.

Despatches from the South on the subject are considered illegal and, therefore, should be destroyed as soon as received.

A mandate announces that Lu Cheng-hsiang, who recently tendered his resignation, has been granted a month's leave to recuperate his health. Tsao Ju-lin is appointed acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Minister Lu Granted Leave

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, May 18.—Lu Cheng-hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been granted one month's sick leave. Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, has been appointed acting Foreign Minister during Lu's absence.

In consequence of a telegram sent by Chin Yu-peng, Chiangchun of Shantung, to the Bureau of Generalissimo, stating that he has been forced by the Japanese to declare independence of his province, the Waichiaopu demanded explanations at the Japanese Legation. The latter, however, denied any interference of the Japanese.

Shensi Disturbances

Peking, May 17.—A Hsiang telegram to a certain foreign legation in Peking reports:—

At present there are disturbances in various parts of the province of Shensi and with the present strength of the armies under General Lu Chien-chang, the Chiangchun of Shensi, it is impossible to suppress them.

General Chen Shu-fang, the Commissioner of Defence of Shennan, in Shensi, has declared independence and calls himself the Tutu of Shensi and is in understanding with native bandits at various places. Helangfu is in danger.

It is reported that General Chen seems to have an understanding with General Kun Kan, the Commissioner of Defence of Chinpei, in Shansi, who also declared independence on May 13. If the reports be correct, it is probable that the situation in north-western China will be much affected.—*Eastern News Agency.*

GERMAN MINE-LAYER LOST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, May 17.—A German mine-layer has been sunk off Falsterbo, in the Baltic by striking its own mine. German destroyers saved some of the crew.

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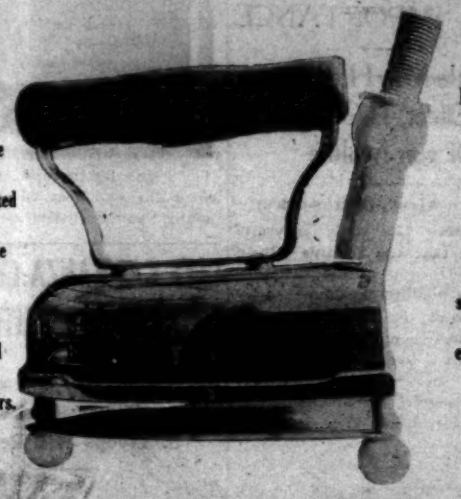

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FAVORS INTERVENTION IF ALLIES SHOULD LOSE

Proposal of Professor Adams Of Yale Called Cold-Blooded By a Canadian Jurist

By Benjamin Russell

(Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia)

Halifax, April 4.—Will you allow me to make a few remarks with reference to the article in the April number of The Yale Review on "America's Obligation and Opportunity"? I have always considered it a tenable proposition that America was under no more obligation to intervene in the present war than England was to intervene in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870. I believe that there is no Englishman worth mentioning, and I am certain that there is no Canadian, who does not feel that the United States has a perfect right, and may indeed be under a moral obligation, to think only of its own national interests in determining the question of intervention or letting alone.

But Professor Adams does not hold to this view. As he sees the matter, Germany is not simply a nation obsessed by the agonizing fear that she has been surrounded by a ring of conspirators envious of her prosperity and greatness, and determined at all hazards to reduce her to impotency. She is not a sovereign power, justly or otherwise, conceiving herself to be threatened by a circle of enemies and heroically striking out against them while she may yet have a hope of preventing them from utterly destroying her. Germany to him is not even merely the faithful ally of an Austria justly incensed at the aggressive movements of the Slav power aiming at the sundering of her empire into its original fragments, and the destruction of her national existence.

To the apprehension of Professor Adams the true cause of this war is the determination of Germany to achieve the dictatorship, not of Europe, but of the world. "That was the meaning of the Morocco-Algeciras incident, of the dictation to Russia on the Bosnia-Herzegovina question to which she was forced to yield, of the Agadir incident. * * * The Balkan situation in 1914 differed from these crises only in the fact that the settlement of that situation as the Balkan peoples were settling it threatened to close against Germany one of the most likely road remaining to world dominion."

This being the ambition and the design of Germany, the United States, as he views the situation, is as much concerned in the issue as any of the nation of Europe. A victorious Germany is a menace to every national object that the people of the United States value and every national ideal that they cherish. Germany, in other words, is the enemy of democracy the world over and her victory would be the final victory of autocracy over democracy.

The interest of the United States in the result is thus clearly demonstrated. But what is the practical conclusion? "What are you going to do about it?" Here is the conclusion presented in the words of the writer:

"Have we no interest in such a result? What will lie before us in the not distant future, if such is the result? How long should we be able to remain ourselves at peace, with a military despotism dominating the world? Let me ask this question: Is it the part of prudence, is it the part of practical wisdom, to wait for these results? As we look forward to a future in which Germany is triumphant over all resistance in Europe, can we discover any chance that we may enter a conflict which will then be inevitable, with greater advantage, with better allies, with more prospect of success, than before Germany wins through to such a place? Let me recall what I said at the beginning of this article. I am not asserting that the time for such action on our part has yet come. I do not think it has. Only this one contingency—the probability of final defeat for the allied nations—will justify us in action. But I do believe that the time has come when we should ask ourselves in all seriousness if we are ready in determination of spirit and in preparation of resources for this obligation which the war surely may lay upon us."

Now, I cannot help saying that this seems to me the most cold-blooded proposition I have ever read. Precisely what does it mean? A desperado is abroad. He means to shoot up the town. The nearest householders are out with their rifles, and, after a protracted and dangerous struggle, in which some of them have fallen and others are dangerously wounded, they have him pretty nearly rounded up. But he may outwit them yet. If they fail, this neutral householder will be in serious danger himself. Not only so; his position will not merely be extremely perilous; it will be absolutely hopeless and remediless. Therefore, it may become obligatory upon him to get into the scrap himself. But not just now. Those active and courageous householders already engaged and who are risking their lives in the pursuit will probably succeed in downing him. This neutral householder is under no immediate obligation, because there is no immediate personal danger. Let him be wise and weary and save his own skin. To vary a little the old jingle.

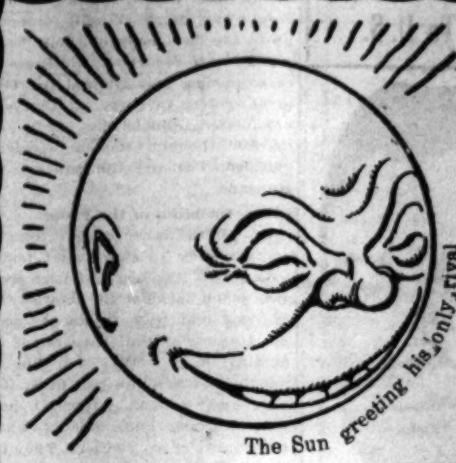
He that fights not but runs away
May live to fight another day.

Only after enough of the more heroic householders have been murdered to make it look as if his own household, his own wife and children may be threatened, and his own life put in peril, only then will there be any obligation resting upon him to enter the fray.

Kindly remember that this is not my view of the situation. It would be nothing short of impertinence on the part of a Canadian to so describe the conditions or suggest the appropriate line of conduct. I am simply interpreting, as I understand it, the article of a professor of history in Yale University, whose authority as a historian is beyond question. His reasoning and his conclusion are clear. Let me paraphrase his article in a few sentences:

The Prussian autocracy with its aim of universal dominion is a menace to the whole circle of democratic nations. The United States is the leader of the world's democracy and the most powerful and prosperous and competent exponent of democratic principles. The triumph of Germany means the ruin of democracy and the permanent establishment of autocracy throughout the civilized world. That triumph is not merely theoretically conceivable—it may quite possibly be the ultimate outcome. The powers now engaged in the effort to avert the calamity are nearing the end of their resources. They have suffered and are still suffering untold and, to us at this distance, wholly inconceivable agonies in the struggle against the giant power by which they are confronted. We acknowledge that they are fighting a battle in the outcome of which our own interests are deeply engaged and our own safety deeply involved. Their failure means our ruin. But we are under no obligation to intervene so long as it is possible to hope that their efforts and sacrifices will be successful without our aid.

Was ever a people more distinctly invited to incur the curse of Meroz. "Curse ye Meroz, said the angel of the Lord, curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof; because they came not up to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty."



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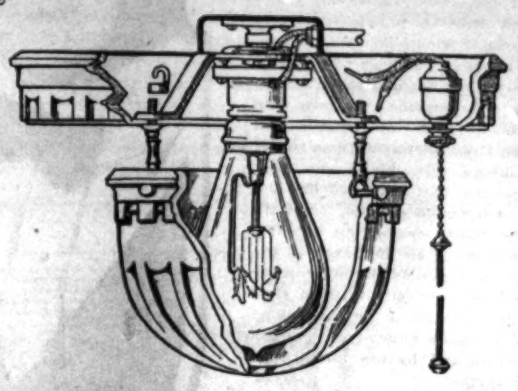

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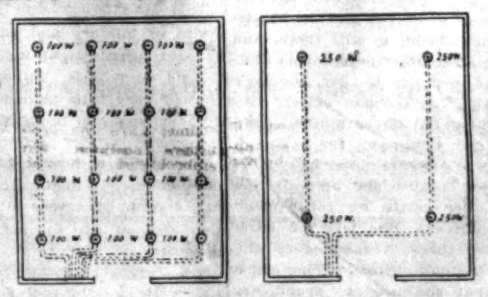

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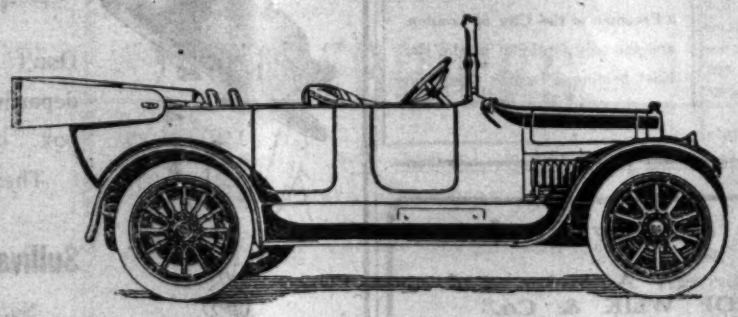

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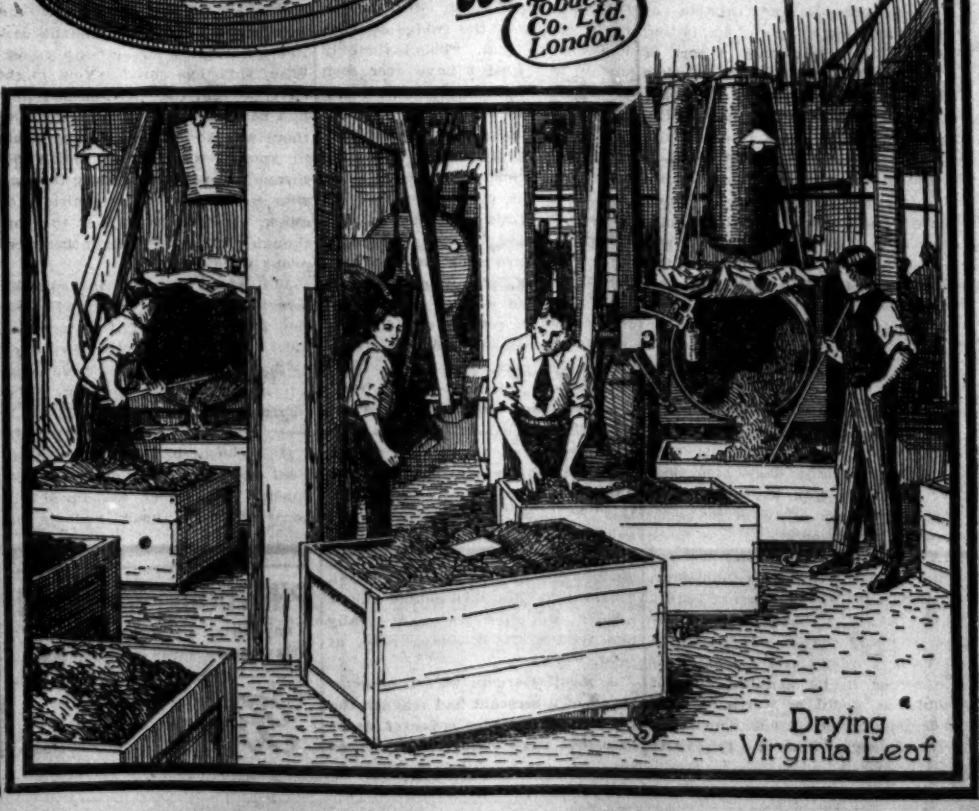

WHOLE BATTLEFIELD OWNED BY COUNTESS

Germans and Russians Face One Another On Pushwafska Estate, Near Pinsk

DO EVERYTHING BUT FIGHT

But Teuton Colonel Has An Underground Villa; Entanglements 40 Layers Deep

By Cyril Brown

(Special Correspondence of The New York Times)

Pinsk, Russia, February 19.—A ten verst drive in dinky droschkas over bleak, cold, windswept, snow-covered Russian prairie—past two skeletons of windmills with skeleton arms through which the wind blew freely without turning them a hair, past a little peasant graveyard with its thick forest of curious tall wooden Russian crosses, some twelve and fifteen feet high, and past nothing else that suggested life had ever been rampant here, or death either—landed us just out of effective rifle range on the banks of the overflowed Jassjolda, where we were to study the strongly fortified German lines stretching for miles along the inland sand dunes from horizon to horizon and heaven knows how much further.

The Tired Business Man is no more tired of reading about front trenches than the weary correspondent of walking through them; but Americans who had walked through hundreds of miles of trenches (as it seemed in retrospect) during a year and a half of war, agreed that these were the best they had ever seen, and then the German lines were a revelation of what Germans can do in the way of holding a maximum of front with a minimum of men, and besides they ran through the Countess Pushwafska's backyard, which alone made them worth while.

The Countess Pushwafska, née Broel Plata, was unavoidably absent, and so not able to receive us, but if she reads The New York Times she may learn that her country seat, Pessotchna, lying halfway between the village of Stavok and the hamlet of Osnieshitschi, is still there, and serving a useful purpose, giving shelter and comfort to her country's enemies. The German officers had gleaned a lot of sprightly gossip about the Countess; for instance, that she is 60 years old and probably eccentric, because she used to ride around her estate on full-blooded thoroughbreds. She left for parts unknown three weeks before the Germans took Pinsk. They also knew that she used to spend her Winters in Egypt and at Monte Carlo; but what interested the practical Germans most was that the Countess Pushwafska owns the whole battlefield of the Jassjolda. She owns so much land on both sides of the river, they told me, that both the Germans and Russian lines are on her premises. She will find a sweet mess if she ever comes back.

"She must have been a curious old person, judging from the mad jumble of mixed styles in which her chateau is furnished," said the old regimental commander with the pointed gray beard.

What the Chateau Looks Like

The "chateau" was a low, one-story, white, wooden structure with at least a 200-foot front. The Countess evidently had sporting tendencies, for in the reception room to the right as you entered the hall stood a large square mahogany gambling table marked out for trente-etquarante. The only other furniture left was an oval Louis something settee, gilded and upholstered in white flowered brocade and capable of accommodating a crew of six, sitting back to back. It made a sort of resting place for tired orderlies sitting up at night. The Colonel advanced the theory that possibly the Cossacks might have "saved" the missing portable household goods.

The dining room was more fully and interestingly furnished. Down the centre of the room, which must have been fully fifty feet long, ran a table able to accommodate the biggest of staffs or hold even a map of the German front. But the most curious feature of the room was the ceiling, paneled and raftered in rare hardwoods. In the centre of the ceiling the countess had inserted a very large oil painting by an old master, representing "Venus Reclining," her costume suggesting that the British might have blockaded her effectually and kept all cotton contraband and other dress goods from reaching her.

A cuirassier Captain, who in peace times is a Berlin art connoisseur, pointed out the couchant beauty flirting with the German officers below, and said that it was attributed to Paris Bordone and supposed by the owner to be genuine, that if genuine it would be worth at least 50,000 marks, but that he considered it a later copy. Then the art expert pointed out some of the countess's other art treasures hanging on the walls.

"She seems to have had a taste for old masters, and also appears to have been cheated." He called my attention particularly to two large dingy, time-darkened, still-life paintings which were clearly labeled with the name of the painter, "G. Recco." "Those were probably palmed off on her for real 'Greccos,'" he suggested. But there was one real antique art treasure in the room which he admired unstintedly, a magnificent "Apostle Schrank"— a large Circassian walnut chest, with beaten silver effigies of the twelve apostles inlaid in the front. "This is the only one of the kind I have ever seen or heard of. There are many 'Apostle Chests' to be found in Poland and East Prussia, but they have the apostles of carved wood. The silver apostle insertions are unique."

I asked the good old Colonel if he wasn't afraid of living in that chateau, seeing that the Russians were well aware of its existence and, could in fact, plainly see it from their lines, as well as observe the movements of persons outside.

"The Russians know perfectly well we're here, just as we know where the Russians have their headquarters," he smiled. "But there seems to be a sort of unwritten agreement, a telepathic mutual understanding, not to shoot up one another's headquarters, and so far the Russians have behaved like gentlemen. The Russians whom we have opposed to us are really very 'anstündig'," which meant quite a decent sort. And then he told a little incident to illustrate what really fine fellows the Russians here, at least, were.

A small German patrol in command of a sergeant had reached the Russian lines under cover of darkness, but were discovered and fired upon, and the sergeant shot dead. When the Russians discovered that the German patrol, instead of running away, were actually creeping up to the dead body of their leader and tryng to recover it, the Russians ceased firing, and allowed the German soldiers to carry off the body unmolested, which the kindly old Colonel thought was a decidedly chivalrous act on the part of the Russians.

Other Amenities of the Front

One of the other officers told me another story to show what honest fellows the Russians out here were, and which incidentally showed that the east and west fronts are poles apart as far as the character of the fighting goes. 'Way out in the middle, between the two lines, German and Russian advanced posts were working quite openly within forty yards of each other. They had an unspoken agreement not to molest one another, and went about their job of digging and fortifying with never a thought of cover, returning home in the evening and coming out again in the morning.

One day, though, a Russian officer came out to inspect progress, who evidently didn't know about this new code of etiquette. Seeing a party of Germans working within forty yards of the Russians, the officer took a rifle away from one of the men and fired at the Germans, hitting one of them. The surprised Teutons hustled to their stacked arms and returned the insult, shooting the Russian officer dead, to the joy, said the narrator, of the honest Russians, who made signs to the German's comrades conveying the information that the violator of the armistice was really dead. The Germans thereupon laid down their arms, and both parties went about their work again as if nothing had happened.

Not for lack of faith in the Russians, but because preparedness is a passion with the Germans, the Colonel had ordered his men to build him a large underground villa in which he and his staff could take refuge in case of bombardment, and this subterranean villa we next went to inspect. A broad, comfortable wooden staircase led into the ground and into the roomy twelve-room house. The walls were papered with real wallpaper, there were electric light and bath and telephone, hardwood floors, tables, chairs and beds of hardwood, all made by talented soldiers. Yet outwardly there was no indication of this underground villa except a slight turf-covered mound in the Countess's back yard. But the Colonel was even prouder of their "Riding Academy" improvised out of a threashing shed, with a real tanbark ring. "You see that we still manage to keep alive the old cavalry spirit even after five months in the trenches," he said.

We next investigated the section of the Countess Pushwafska's rear premises through which the German field fortifications ran. The German lines hugged the shore of the undulating sand dunes, which were just high enough to afford a magnificent, clear shooting field and a sweeping view of the Russian lines, with marsh and meadow between, and the Jassjolida in the middle. We could plainly see the Russian earthworks, the bastions of sandbags, their "Stützpunkte," their redoubts, and blockhouses all along the line, even the peaceful smoke curling into the crisp air, and attributed by a German officer to Russian cooking activities.

On the German side of this Utopian battlefield everybody was quite open and above board. The solitary post on guard stood on a sandy hillock, Santa Claus like, in white fur coat, white knitted head protector, white fur cap, and frosted beard—a conspicuous figure, visible for miles to both Germans and Russians. For form's sake he carried a carbine slung across his back. Why this exposure? You might have thought that the honest fellow had never heard a bullet sing. And there was no use for correspondents to "pose"—no stalking Indian file through trenches or peering through slits in metal shooting shields, or quick, cautious looks over the top, though all these well-worn theatrical props were there.

We stood around in splendid target groups and sauntered down the line outside of the trenches, until the horrible truth dawned on us that we couldn't deceive even ourselves about the heroic stuff. War corresponding on the Jassjolda seemed as safe a pastime as playing golf; fighting on the Jassjolda an ideal open-air recreation. No shots appear to be ever exchanged out here; at least I heard none in the course of an afternoon. Both Germans and Russians just work or loaf about with impunity, for no artillery fires and the distance makes both parties safe from rifle fire.

Russians' Daily Schedule

The distance that lent enchantment to this battle scene was 2,700 yards between the German and Russian lines, too far for rifle fire to be effective, an officer explained, though he added that by shooting up into the air the Russians could reach them; but the bullets would drop in so slowly that you could almost catch them in your hand. Then he explained that this was, of course, a slight exaggeration, and that they, of course, didn't attempt to play ball with bullets. The Russians, as a matter of fact, he added, do shoot a lot of rifle ammunition into the air, but they have regular business hours for it. He offered the following time table as covering the daily Russian routine, as far as they had been able to observe:

4 A. M.- 7 A. M.—Russians go patrolling.
7 A. M.- 9 A. M.—Coffee, (or maybe tea.)
9 A. M.-11 A. M.—Russian indulge in rifle firing.
11 A. M.- 1 P. M.—Apparently devoted to the toilet.
1 P. M.- 4 P. M.—Dinner, rest, and recreation.
4 P. M.- 5 P. M.—Setting haystacks on fire between lines.
5 P. M.- 7 P. M.—Tea.
7 P. M.-11 P. M.—Patrols.

The Colonel chimed in to explain that the pleasant Winter idyll had once been broken by the Russians, who brought up two 21-centimeter guns "with which they shot daily and quite freshly. Our flyers spotted them, our heavy artillery fired 100 shots at them, and since then the Russian 21-centimeter guns haven't reported themselves."

The Colonel said that the restful quiet of battle was also broken occasionally when the Russian infantry makes what the Germans have humorously labeled a "Sitzangriff" or sitting-down attack. "On these occasions," said the Colonel, "they sit on the banks of the Jassajolda and shoot like mad, without making the slightest pretense at trying to advance. Hence the technical term 'Sitzangriff.'"

This whimsical phenomenon the Germans tried to explain to themselves by the theory that the Russian infantry were required to get rid of certain minimum quantities of ammunition in order that they might be able to make some sort of a showing in their reports of "warlike activity."

The Colonel also told how their principal troubles were Russian spies, who were a veritable plague along the front. "They are very clever at coming over under cover of darkness and sneaking into our lines. The Russians generally send soldiers who can speak German and who wear German uniforms. They attach themselves to a group of our men, usually telling some story of having just returned from this or that field or base hospital after being discharged as cured and 'felddienstfähig. We have caught many spies within our lines disguised as German soldiers. We keep bagging them every few days. There is one infallible test. They invariably have a quantity of brand new rouble notes in their possession, the numbers running in serial order, just as they came off the press."

Not all Russian spies, he explained, surreptitiously sneak through the lines. "Some come over quite openly in the night and correctly give the parole or watchword, which they had probably overhead when the watch challenged returning German patrols. For this reason we have had to resort to a scheme of double paroles."

The Germans here had solved the problem of holding a maximum of front with a minimum of men, rather interestingly, by building "machine-gun houses" every quarter of a mile or so, the machine guns being not pointed toward the Russian lines, but rather parallel to them and so placed as to rake from both ends the German barbed wire entanglements between the blockhouses.

These wire entanglements I looked at were in some sections forty layers deep, and never less than twenty! You could see miles and acres of these amazing entanglements coiling like a dark, broad ribbon over the snow. A narrow path led through the labyrinth of barbed wire to enable the German soldiers to get from one blockhouse to the other in "peace times," these avenues through the entanglements marked with neat street signs such as "Hindenburg Ally." One of the deadly machine-gun blockhouses had the suggestive sign over its door:

VILLA
MASSENMORDER

suggesting that the Russians would be mowed down in heaps by the muredrous fire from the villa if they came.

The Germans have a passion for putting up signs; they tag everything, taking no chances. Thus, inside the "Massmurder Villa" was a large wooden cupboard on which was nailed a sign reading "Caution! Sharpened Hand Grenades!"

Hammond Sells Radio Torpedo To U. S.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND JR.

Washington, April 15.—John Hays Hammond, Jr., has given the country an example of the kind of Americanism which puts service to his country above personal gain. He has sold to the government all of the patents—128 of them—and the exclusive use and control of torpedoes by radio-dynamic forces, either from the shore or from aeroplanes, which will insure their striking their marks at a maximum distance of twenty-eight miles.

The price he will receive for his invention—$750,000—was fixed by a board of military and naval experts without bargaining on his part, and it is said on reliable authority to represent very little more than he has actually spent to bring his device to its present state of perfection.

In addition to turning his invention over exclusively to the United States, Mr. Hammond agrees to devote his time without pay to installing the apparatus.

John Hays Hammond, Jr., is the twenty-six-year-old son of the famous mining engineer of the same name. Naval experts who have tested his device in every way possible declare it will make the entire coastline of the United States practically invulnerable to attack from enemy battleships. Mr. Hammond was summoned before a sub-committee of the House and demonstrated the working of his apparatus.

BRITISH BASE FOR FANNING ISLAND

San Francisco, Cal., Aparil 25.—Roderick Lamb, a British subject, is here en route to Fanning Island. He says that he is to take part in the establishment of a coaling and oil station at Fanning, and that the island will be developed to fill in the "missing link" in the "All-Red" route around the world.

Several years ago, when Father Emmanuel Rougier, the "King of Fanning Island," sold this island and Washington Island to a powerful English and Canadian syndicate, Armstrong and Armstrong, it was predicted that before long Great Britain would deepen the Fanning harbor and establish a naval station there.

The islands lie 1,000 miles south of Honolulu and have a romantic and rather obscure history. Father Rougier is said to have acquired them through winning the friendship of a wealthy convict. He bought them at a British high commissioner's sale in Suva and worked them as a copra estate. After they were sold to Armstrong and Armstrong for $350,000, Rougier bought Washington Island, not far from the others, which he is reputed still to own. The Commercial-Pacific Company's cable station is at Fanning.

The British project of an "All-Red" route for its cable communication and chain of naval stations came into public notice when Rougier, who is a Frenchman, sold his holdings to the syndicate. This syndicate now works the islands for coconut and copra.

SWISS TO BUY FOOD SHIPS

Paris, April 16.—The project for the purchase of trans-Atlantic steamships by the Swiss Government, to enable it to bring in the nation's food supply under the protection of the Swiss flag, has been taken up by the Federal Council, says a Berne dispatch. Shipping requirements of the Entente Powers hamper Switzerland in importing necessary supplies.

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Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China

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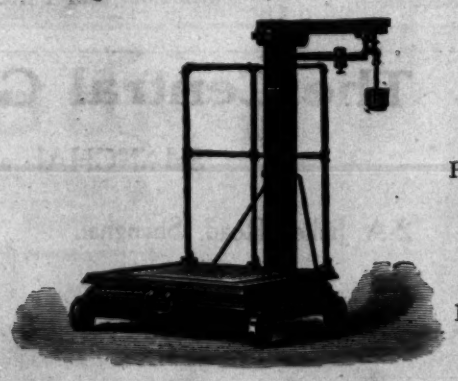

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Shooting

Engineer Company, S. V. C.

The seventh annual rifle meeting of the Engineer Company will be held at the Rifle Range tomorrow and Sunday. The number of entries is excellent, and, given fine weather, the meeting promises to be very successful.

Saturday afternoon will be devoted to the Annual Musketry Course, while on Sunday various special competitions will take place, commencing with the skirmishing competition for the Challenge Cup presented by the Engineering Society of China. Following this will be the Ranging Competition, comprising distance-judging off the range, and then shooting on the range at a known distance at specially prepared targets, with sights adjusted for the estimated distances, points being deducted for percentages of error.

The competition for the Ladies' Prize consisting of Bisley Shooting will take place after tiffin on Sunday when the ladies are cordially invited to be present.

The meeting will conclude with the Intersectional "Knock-out" competition, in which teams from each section skirmish and fire in pairs simultaneously at two series of chatties filled with water, each chatty representing a certain member of the opposing team. As any chatty is smashed, the corresponding member of the opposing team is a casualty, and has to at once drop out. This continues until the whole of the members of one team are casualties or until the ammunition is exhausted, the team represented by the greatest number of chatties left standing being declared the winner.

At the conclusion of the meeting on Sunday afternoon tea will be served after which Mrs. T. E. Trueman has very kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

The drawing for the Ladies' Competition is as follows.—

Lady	Champion
Mrs. N. G. Beale	Spr. H. J. S. Jones
Mrs. Brandtmar	Spr. G. Henderson
Miss E. Campbell	Cpl. H. Fitzgeorge
Mrs. Christiansen	Spr. R. D. Buchanan
Mrs. A. R. Duncan	Sgt. H. G. Mackenzie
Miss P. Duncan	Spr. D. V. Wanostrocht
Miss Dunne	Spr. A. L. Biggs
Miss Dunstan	Spr. A. Malcolm
Miss E. Dunstan	Lt. J. T. W. Brooke
Mrs. E. C. Featherstonhaugh	Spr. T. W. R. Wilson
Mrs. W. Furness	Spr. A. J. Clements
Mrs. C. H. Godfrey	Spr. K. W. Aagesen
Miss D. Godfrey	Spr. P. Ayres
Mrs. B. H. Gowing	Spr. E. MacIntyre
Miss B. Harding	Spr. T. P. Main
Mrs. R. Harris	Spr. E. C. Featherstonhaugh
Mrs. L. J. Hughes	Spr. P. Ryan
Mrs. R. M. Johns	Spr. L. J. Quine
Mrs. A. Jones	Spr. A. C. Loonis
Mrs. H. J. S. Jones	Spr. J. J. Brooks
Mrs. C. F. Laessoe	Cpl. A. C. B. Craddock
Miss E. Main	Spr. C. E. Tyreman
Mrs. G. A. Marshgreen	Spr. W. A. L. Pardoe
Mrs. J. J. Marshgreen	Spr. F. Dunstan
Mrs. Morton	Spr. Clarke
Miss A. G. Morton	Q.-M.-S. R. Harris
Miss A. L. Morton	Spr. C. O. Schafer
Miss O. Morton	Cpl. L. J. Hughes
Miss E. Nettle	Spr. C. F. Laessoe
Mrs. C. D. Pearson	Spr. H. Perry
Miss Barbara Pearson	Cpl. J. J. Blake
Mrs. D. Pedersen	Spr. T. W. Shearstone
Mrs. A. L. Potter	Sgt. R. C. Young
Mrs. T. Rodgers	Spr. A. Jones
Mrs. Ruchwaldy	Spr. P. P. Bendixsen
Mrs. P. Ryan	Spr. J. J. Marshgreen
Miss S. Roberts	Spr. N. G. Beale
Mrs. R. A. Scott	Spr. C. C. Whitehead
Mrs. T. W. Shearstone	Spr. G. A. Marshgreen
Mrs. T. E. Trueman	Sgt.-Maj. H. W. Thwaites
Miss N. Trueman	Spr. H. P. B. Jones
Miss K. Trueman	Spr. C. Campbell
Mrs. C. E. Tyreman	Spr. S. Webb
Miss F. Valentine	Lt. C. D. Pearson
Mrs. J. J. Webb	Spr. W. E. Nicholson
Miss E. Wilson	Capt. C. H. Godfrey

Cricket

The following announcement is made by the Shanghai Cricket Club.

A match will probably be arranged for the 2nd XI. S. C. C. for Saturday, May 20, at 2 p.m.

The following will represent the 2nd XI:—Messrs. C. L. Bailey, C. S. Cheetham, A. J. Daniels, Geo. Howell, H. Langley, W. J. Monk, G. C. Ross, C. E. M. Thomson, S. Wheeler, L. R. Wheen and R. Grimshaw (Capt.).

The 1st XI. meet the Public School P. and P. on the S. C. C. ground at 2 p.m. sharp.

S. C. C.:—Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Messrs. H. D. Hilliard, W. J. Hawkings, H. Middleton, Dr. H. H. Morris, Messrs. W. Moule, F. W. Potter, E. G. Tait, W. C. D. Turner, C. C. Whitehead and E. W. Stagg (Capt.).

INDOOR SPORTS. By Tad

BUT LISTEN MAC I WENT OVER THE SAME TERRITORY ONLY THE WEEK AFTER YOU AND MY BILL IS 50 BUCKS LIGHTER. THE BOSS'LL NEVER PAY YOU
I LIVED IN THE BEST HOTELS - PACKED AWAY GOOD EATS BOUGHT A SUIT AND SMOKED GOOD PILLS — THE BOSS DOES THE SAME - ADD ON SOME TO YOURS AN NO ONE WILL TUMBLE
4 BUCKS FOR ONE MEAL - SAY HED BREAK OUT IN A RASH IF HE EVER PAID MORE THAN 2 BITS FOR EATS - IF NERVE WAS GASOLENE THAT GUY WOULD HAVE THE STANDARD OIL CO BEGGING FOR MERCY
MAYBE HE WAS EATING THOSE BEARDED FISH THAT ROOSEVELT CAUGHT
HE'S AN AWFUL GRIPER - HES AS FULL OF LARCENY AS SING SING - TALK ABOUT THE 40 THIEVES HUH -
BUT AS BILL MITNER SAYS HE CANT STEAL A HANDFUL OF WATER FROM THE OCEAN WITHOUT BEING CAUGHT
TIGER MARROWFAT FACTORY
DID THAT FELLOW GET YOU THE BASEBALL TICKET?
NAW HE WOULDNT GIVE YOU A PASS TO A CROSS COUNTRY RUN
TAD

INDOOR SPORTS

LISTENING TO A COUPLE OF NEW SALESMEN TRY TO MAKE THEIR "SWINDLE SHEETS" MATCH ON EXPENSES AFTER A SHORT TRIP

Lawn Bowls

The season of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club was inaugurated Wednesday when an interesting game was played on the links. The contesting teams were selected by the Vice-President (Mr. A. Stephen) and the Ex-Captain (Mr. J. D. Gaines). The game resulted in a win for Mr. Gaines by 10 points, the scores and players being:—

Mr. Stephen's team		Mr. Gaines' team	
	Rink No. 1		
A. Stephen (skip)		J. D. Gaines (skip)	
O. Crewe-Read		A. D. Bell	
C. M. Bain		E. Hunter	
J. T. Disselduff	17	W. N. C. Allen	26
	Rink No. 2		
J. C. Thomson (skip)		G. H. Phillips (skip)	
A. Taylor		J. J. Sheridan	
S. Hammond		E. Wheen	
F. L. Marshall	14	D. M. Graham	17
	Rink No. 3		
J. C. Macdougall (skip)		Capt. Lowe (skip)	
J. Scotson		H. H. Fowler	
R. Simmons		G. R. Wingrove	
V. Grundy	21	F. A. Sampson	19
Total	52	Total	62

Following the match a very interesting little function took place in the Club's matshed, when Mr. J. D. Gaines, who is leaving for home on Saturday on furlough, was presented with a beautiful silver cigar and cigarette box inscribed as follows:—"Presented to Mr. J. D. Gaines by his comrades of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club, May 17, 1916."

Boy Scouts

Signalling Competition

The order of competing for Team Signalling for all teams on tomorrow is as follows:—

1st Chinese Troop.
2nd Chinese Troop.
3rd Chinese Troop.
4th Baden Powell Troop.
5th Chinese Troop.
6th Chinese Troop.
7th Baden Powell Troop.

Numbered positions for "Station Signalling" are the same as those drawn for "Team Signalling."

NANKING BEATS VILLALOBOS

Nanking, May 17.—Nanking won its fifth straight baseball game by defeating the Villalobos here this afternoon in a fast game by the score of 6-2. The tars showed good form in the field and put up a stronger defense than was expected. The weather cleared sufficiently for the diamond to be used in spite of the recent heavy rains, and a large crowd turned out to the game.

The Villalobos started the scoring in the last half of the first inning when Andrews crossed the rubber. Bloom added another run in the fourth. Fitzgerald kept the Nanking batters guessing and it looked like a Villalobos day until the sixth inning, when the local club landed on his delivery for 4 hits, which with two errors netted four runs. Two more runs were scored in the eighth and ninth innings by Nanking, making the final score 6-2. McCloy pitched good ball and kept the hits well scattered.

Weather permitting there will be another game with the Villalobos Saturday at 3 o'clock.

Lineup as follows:

Nanking.	AB	H	R	PO	As	E
J. Price, r.f.	5	0	0	0	0	0
F. Price, c.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Dadisman, c.	4	1	2	5	0	0
Woods, s.s.	4	3	1	1	3	1
R. Price, c.f.	4	0	0	4	0	1
Johnnaber, 2b.	4	1	2	2	1	0
Jones, 1b.	4	1	0	12	1	0
Brown, 3b.	4	0	0	2	2	1
McCloy, p.	4	1	0	1	3	0
	37	8	6	27	10	3

Villalobos.	AB	H	R	PO	As	E
Stevenson, l.f.	4	1	0	1	0	0
Andrews, c.f.	4	2	1	2	0	1
Gay, r.f.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Solomon, s.s.	4	1	0	1	2	1
Bloom, 2b.	4	1	1	3	4	0
Collins, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0	1
Winsenberg, C.	3	0	0	4	0	0
Fitzgerald, p.	3	0	0	1	2	1
Litton, 3b.	3	1	0	2	3	0
	33	7	2	27	11	4

Score by innings:	R.
Nanking 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 1	=6
Villalobos ... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	=2

Two-base hits: Solomon, Dadisman, Woods (2).

Umpire: Mr. Lechert.

Time of game: 1 hr. 40 min.

Princeton Oarsmen Defeat Harvard By Very Small Margin

Princeton, N. J., April 20.—In a closely contested race on Lake Carnegie today the crew of Princeton University defeated the Harvard oarsmen by half a foot.

SCHOOL TENNIS

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Soochow, May 17.—The Soochow University tennis team composed of Mr. Liang, Mr. Sze, and Mr. Li today set out for Hangchow to contest with the Hangchow College team. There will be five series of games,—four matches of singles and one of doubles. Soochow has a strong team this year and hopes to win. Last week she took four out of five matches from Nanking University, the last going by forfeit. The winners in the contest at Hangchow will play the winning Shanghai college team for the East China tennis championship.

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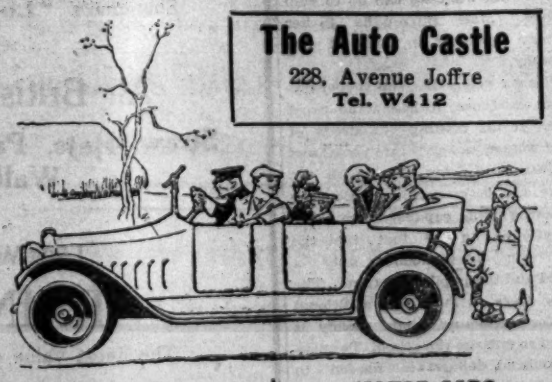

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Overcast weather improving. Strong northerly breezes at Shanghai and in the south. Variable winds in the north.

SHANGHAI, MAY 19, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

A Board of Naval Strategy

(New York Times)

THE reported acceptance by the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives of an intelligible plan for the formation of a permanent board of strategy for the navy is the most encouraging news of its kind we have had since the national campaign for defense began. Between acceptance by one naval committee and acceptance by both houses of Congress there are many perilous steps, but this ray of sunshine through the clouds that have thus far obscured the progress of naval extension is most welcome. This board of strategy, if its powers are to be as comprehensive will serve as the General Staff of the navy. What it may be called does not signify.

The proposed board meets the requirements set before the committee by Admiral Bradley A. Fiske in his testimony both last year and this. Strategy is a word susceptible of various definitions in its relation to military science, but it is used by Admiral Fiske in connection with the preparation of forces for war and their operation in war in distinction from tactics, which signifies the immediate manner for handling them in battle. Strategy has been used by Admiral Fiske in his recent arguments solely in its relation to the preparation of a navy to meet the emergency of sudden war.

Let us consider for a moment the size and complexity of our Atlantic fleet, which constitutes at present the major part of our navy. Besides Admiral Fletcher's flagship, and such tenders as he may require from time to time, there are the battleship squadrons, commanded directly by Rear Admiral Mayo, who is also commander of the first division. Other Rear Admirals command the second, third, and fourth divisions, the cruiser squadron, the torpedo and submarine flotillas, and the auxiliary division. There will also be an aviation branch, which is of vast importance, and a commander of hydroplanes.

There are theories in plenty as to what this majestic aggregation of warships of many classes, tenders, repair ships, mine planters and sweepers, fuel ships, supply, ammunition, and hospital ships, would do in case of sudden war. There is no settled, understandable plan. When the event came there would be inevitable confusion. The well-meant efforts of a civilian Secretary and the bureau heads surrounding him, the clamor of politicians, the misunderstandings of officers, would create havoc. Valuable time would be lost, ships and lives would be sacrificed, the nation would be imperiled by the lack of a strategical plan under which every commanding and subordinate officer would have precisely his appointed work to do and every separate ship its station to take.

Even with the newly appointed General Staff, selected with a careful consideration of the knowledge and skill required by its members, we would be compelled to proceed slowly at first. Naval strategy as a science is comparatively new. Admiral Fiske has pointed out that there are few valuable books on naval strategy, though there are so many on strategy as applied to armies because "armies in the past have been much larger and more important than navies."

In one of his Naval Institute papers the Admiral said: "We do very well in the elementary part of the naval profession. In navigation, seamanship, gunnery, and that part of international law that concerns the navy we are as good as any. But of the higher branches, especially of strategy, we have little clear conception."

That statement may be accepted as expert testimony. In upbuilding our navy, therefore, we need not only more ships and more men and the best of modern ordnance and equipment, but also a co-ordination of the intelligence that makes a navy a workable machine in national defense. We must begin patiently and laboriously at the beginning to develop our navy along the lines of a carefully formed plan, and this is a work for trained naval officers to execute without the interference of the civil authorities.

A German On British Diplomacy

Die Diplomatischen Kampfe vor Kriegsausbruch. By Ludwig Berstrasser. (Munich and Berlin: Verlag von. R. Oldenbourg.)

(Reviewed By The London Times)

This work deserves notice as being much the most valuable attempt to deal with the problem of the outbreak of war that has, as yet, appeared in Germany. The author stands on a much higher plane than those who, like Professor Oncken, merely reiterate the thoughtless and malicious perversions of English policy; and his treatment is much more thorough than that of the very superficial pamphlet by Dr. Helfferich, his disagreement with which he more than once explains. In particular, his whole treatment of British policy is interesting, because he is obviously trying to be just, and because, as must follow from this, it serves to bring out the real essence of the matters at issue. Especially noteworthy are his references to Sir Edward Grey, whom he speaks of as "a brilliant master of the diplomatic game." On this he has the following note:—

"I naturally do not by this mean to say that Grey is a brilliant statesman in the more general and larger sense of the leader of the nation; judgment on Grey's general policy is not determined, it will depend upon the result of the war. . . . Of course, Grey considered the policy which he adopted to be that which was most suitable and best for his own country; one does not take the narrow path on the edge of a precipice unless one considers it to be the right one; this is meant also to suggest that all the talk about the villainy of Grey and his personal guilt is, from the point of view of politics, absurd."

The general thesis maintained is that during the first days of the crisis, "England at least made the attempt honestly and really to mediate with the full knowledge that in any mediation it would not be possible for her to adopt the Russian point of view in a one-sided manner." On the other hand, the author suggests that on July 27 "the English Government completely changed her position." It was on this date that she ceased to hold aloof from Russia and began the course which ended and must end in cooperation with the Dual Entente. He then adds:—

"The importance and influence of the new position taken up by England is clear. It is more difficult to recognize the reasons of this change in English policy. In putting this problem we deliberately give voice to the view that up to July 27 England had really aimed at mediation."

Now there is no doubt that the author is right. After Tuesday there was the beginning of a change of attitude, and Sir Edward Grey began to approach more closely to Russia. That the author does not see the explanation of this is remarkable, because he has himself, in other parts of his work, supplied the answer to the riddle. So long as there was any reasonable doubt as to German intentions England kept strictly to the position of neutrality which would allow full scope for mediation. It was, however, on this Tuesday that it began to be apparent that Europe was in fact faced by a clear, determined effort to force not merely the Servian, but the European question to an issue. Hitherto there had been a real doubt as to this. This doubt was removed by the declaration of war against Servia and by Austria's refusal to take any notice of the Servian reply, combined with the evidence that Germany intended to continue her full support to Austria in her intransigent action. The necessary result of this was to make it clear that there was a determined challenge to the European interests of Russia and France of such a nature as would create the situation which had been anticipated in Sir Edward Grey's understanding with France. As soon as this became evident, Sir Edward Grey naturally began to change his position and to move towards those with whom England would have to side in the case of a European conflict. Now the author quite definitely accepts the position that the Austrian policy supported by Germany was intended to raise the European question and must inevitably do so. Speaking of the ultimatum to Servia he says:—

"Of course, at Vienna it was quite clearly understood that this procedure must bring about a very dangerous tension. If, notwithstanding this, they adopted this course, it was because they were convinced that vital interests of the Empire were at stake."

He shows more than once quite clearly that the Note to Servia was meant as an ultimatum, that it was deliberately worded, and the short time-limit deliberately put in to make any mediation by the Powers impossible, and that the Russian apprehensions aroused were natural and unavoidable. And, speaking of the effect on Russia of the ultimatum to Servia, he says:—

"The question might well be asked in St. Petersburg if Austria-Hungary had once succeeded in getting the acceptance of her demands would it not use the situation to the full and go further? And if Servia rejected the demands, then Austria-Hungary would declare war and the defeated Servia be delivered over to the enemy at her mercy."

But when he shows that the Note to Servia was an ultimatum deliberately so drawn up as to render mediation impossible, and that the Russian apprehensions aroused were the inevitable result of this action, he has given the reasons why England could no longer preserve a position of strict neutrality, unless she was prepared entirely to alter the whole course of her policy for the last ten years.

The weakness of the book is that there is no consideration of any kind as to the general position at the time when the crisis began. The difficulties in which Sir Edward Grey was involved owing to the very strong desire for peace in England are quite fairly explained, but the reasons which had thrown England on the side of France and Russia are ignored. It avoids therefore, and probably deliberately avoids, the real issue—how it was that Germany and Austria found themselves confronted by the Coalition.

If War Ever Gets Into Society

1. *Correct form for issuing orders of the day:*

GENERAL PETAIN
requests the pleasure of Captain Rousseau's entire company at an
INFORMAL
ATTACK on the German lines
Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 6
TO MEET THE PRUSSIAN GUARD.
Please bring hand grenades and respirators.

2. *Correct form for a letter of introduction:*

General Joseph Cesaire Joffre,

Somewhere in France.

My Dear General:

This will introduce to you Mr. H. Explosive Shell, who has just been called away from here on a flying trip to your trenches. Mr. Shell is thoroughly conversant with the blowing up business, but does not know his way about in your territory. Therefore, if you will keep closely in touch with Mr. Shell until he has fulfilled the mission with which he has been intrusted, you will deeply oblige,

Yours sincerely,
W. HOHENZOLLERN.

3. *How to write a nice string of social notes:*

Shrapnel Fragment, Esq., one of the most popular members of the younger British projectile set, is spending the week-end in the shoulder of Colonel Franz von Hoch of the Bavarian Army. Shrapnel has written to his cronies that he is very comfortably lodged and expects to enjoy his stay in the Bavarian Highlands.

The engagement is announced of Bertha, seven millionth daughter of Krupp Works, Esq., of Essen, to Bill Skoda of Austria.

On his birthday yesterday, General Poilu of the Second French Army received a number of handsome attacks from the Germans stationed opposite his trenches. They also showered him with shells and presented him with several hundred prisoners in honor of the day. The General was kept busy till late into the night responding to these attentions with graceful counter-attacks.

NANNIE BORROUGHS' IDEA

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—On a hill overlooking Lincoln Heights, a suburb of this city, is the National Training School for Girls. This school represents the first united effort of the colored race to provide adequate industrial education for its women and girls, who come here from all parts of the country and from Africa, Jamaica and Haiti. Many other vocational schools for negroes have been established by philanthropic societies, but the first conclusive evidence that the negroes are willing and able to help themselves is the National Training School, built and financed by colored Americans, and presided over by Miss Nannie Borroughs, herself a member of the race.

It is due to the energetic ability and untiring efforts of Miss Borroughs, in fact, that the school owes its existence. Nine years ago, in her travels among negro communities all over the country, this young colored woman became impressed with the need for such an institution. It took three years, however, to convince her race of the fact, for the general sentiment was against industrial schools and all for higher education. She talked before religious societies and churches, she lectured high school students and gave addresses in public places where she summed up the problems of the negro woman, her mistakes in dealing with them, and the possible future remedies.

According to Miss Borroughs, the situation was this: The modern negro girl was in an anomalous position. She graduated from high school at the age of sixteen or seventeen, possessed of a good education that was practically worthless to her. There were already more teachers than there were places for them, and the other sources of educated employment open to her were distinctly limited. The only thing for her to do was to become a servant, and this she felt beneath her high standard of knowledge. The result was that in the majority of cases she did nothing at all but become a burden to her mother, who unfortunately had not been educated. The only answer to this problem, as Miss Borroughs saw it, was to raise the standard of household service—something to be done by the colored woman alone and not by the patronage of white persons. Hence, the need of a school that would educate the girl and at the same time teach her a vocation by which she might become self-supporting.

Miss Borroughs managed to raise the first thousand dollars among her own friends, and in a little over a year another five thousand was forthcoming from negroes all over the country, some sending only five cents or a two cent stamp. With this six thousand dollars the property at Lincoln Heights was bought, including a small dilapidated structure of eight rooms. From this small beginning the school has grown until there are now five cottages, accommodating a hundred and ten pupils from twenty-seven states of the Union and three foreign countries. The courses taught include English, domestic science and arts, dressmaking, millinery, manicuring and massage, general housekeeping, business, social settlement work and music. The cost is $9.50 a month, with $3 extra music. The girls are required to run the place themselves, hiring only one man to do the spring plowing and building repairs. Meals are prepared by the domestic science class, much of the clothing is made by the dressmaking class, the girls are manicured once a week by the manicuring class and coiffured by the hairdressers.

One cottage, dedicated by a Chicago religious denomination is used exclusively for practical housekeeping. The first floor, containing a living room, dining room, kitchen and butler's pantry, is furnished simply but correctly, while the second floor contains six well-arranged bedrooms. Here each girl takes her turn in performing certain duties of the household. One week she is housekeeper, planning the means and overseeing the work of the others; the next week she may be chambermaid or cook, the next week parlor maid, and so on until she has learned every line connected with the keeping of a model house. At any time it may be announced that they are to entertain actual visitors from Pennsylvania, Mississippi or Kentucky, who are to be house guests for the week, in which case the housekeeper makes her arrangements and each girl is assigned additional duties.

In this house, also, are given banquets and various entertainments for which subscriptions are taken, any monetary surplus being turned over to the school. Recently, the girls decided that the model kitchen was looking rather shabby and needed a new coat of paint. This they found would cost ten dollars, which just then could not be spared from the school finances. But a few days later the domestic science class came to the rescue with ginger-bread and lemonade, costing just one dollar, which they sold to the rest of the pupils and a few visitors for the necessary ten. In helping the school the girls are not only being taught a lesson in self-reliance, but they are learning to bear their share of responsibility for others.

Great emphasis is placed upon household economy, the pupils being taught how much time and money should be spent on a single meal, and also the value of efficient marketing. The girls do the marketing for the institution themselves under the supervision of the teachers. Each week a specific article of the household diet is studied and dissected. For example, one week salads will be under discussion, including their food value in the menu, the varieties of dressings to be served with each, together with various combinations and recipes until each girl in the class is familiar with all kinds of salads and everything connected with them. The next week the same procedure ensues with meats or breads, or potatoes.

Economy, efficiency and cleanliness are the three mottoes of the National Training School. The beds are kept spotless, the floors are scrubbed vigorously and the school laundry is done as a part of the household courses. Such great stress has been laid upon cleanliness by Miss Borroughs that it has become necessary to police the hall leading to the bathtubs. The afternoon bath is the cause of great excitement and lively conflict between pupils, often ending in disastrous results to clothes and hair. Now a teacher has been stationed in a room on this floor, who at the first sound of raucous voices raised in altercation makes her appearance and settles the dispute.

Many of the pupils are working their way through, accepting positions as cooks, waitresses or chambermaids during the summer in order to pay for their winter schooling. These, Miss Bourroughs thinks, often make the best students, and the ones who accomplish the most after they leave school. But occasionally there is one whose family has a little money and thereby the impression that actual labor is degrading. Miss Borroughs soon discourages this opinion. Indefatigable herself, she has no patience with the unenergetic. She marches this pupil up to one of the hardest tasks on the place and, in her own phraseology, lets her have a definite understanding with work. Not only does she have to work, but she has to display the school spirit of doing it cheerfully, even proudly. The first fact instilled into the girls when they arrive is that no work is menial.

Neither does Miss Burroughs sympathize with complaints concerning race prejudice and lack of opportunity. Intensely loyal to her race, she is at the same time intensely aware of its shortcomings. She does not think that color has anything to do with opportunity, and she so instructs the pupils in her talks in morning chapel. "If we prove that we can do one thing well and better than anybody else other avenues will open up to us. Let us not be content to sulk and condemn such prejudice; rather, let us eliminate it by showing what we can do to help ourselves." Miss Burroughs is her own best argument in favor of this philosophy.

In the six years that the school has been in existence, it has made rapid strides. It is turning hundreds of colored women and girls into vocational specialists, inspiring them with the courage and determination which are the making of a capable race. The great pity lies in the fact that the school can accommodate only a hundred and ten pupils at a time. The land is there, with a few additional acres for gardening, but money is required to enlarge the school. Twenty-five thousand dollars is needed to erect a building that will take care of the large list of applicants already waiting for admittance and provide adequate school facilities for the first national cooperative colored institution. Miss Borroughs already has blue prints of the new building which has been her ideal ever since she had her vision of the National Training School.

Death in Europe

By Charlotte Teller

It was a Frenchman, Rousseau, who wrote:

"Every one is afraid to die; that is the great law of conscious existence."

It was a German, Schopenhauer, who wrote:

"The greatest evil, the worst thing that can be threatened, is Death. The greatest fear in the world is the Fear of Death."

It was a Russian, Tolstoi, who preached this gospel:

That to suffer death at the hands of one's enemies is better than to cause their death, even in self-defense.

It was the philosopher Guyau who said:

"That all religion is only a thinking about death. It is to avoid death that one accepts the idea of eternal life."

It was a Greek, Socrates, who said:

"The life of a philosopher is spent in nothing else than thinking about death."

It was a Roman, Cicero, who said:

"If to believe in eternal life is an illusion, nevertheless I love the illusion, and shall never give it up. At least there will be no-one there to laugh at me if I am wrong."

The Fear Haunts Parents

Death has been King of Europe for nearly two years!

Every mother who has said good-by to her son in uniform has thought of death and lived in that thought—until she has had word of his death itself. And then she keeps on thinking.

Every father as he kissed his children to go out to war has had the thought of death hidden behind his smile. Only his wife has seen the shadow of the thought in his eyes.

Death makes that mother and that wife almost glad to hear that son or husband has been taken prisoner, or that he is coming home too badly wounded to go out again to the front.

Death may be a release for those who are sick or desperate. Many times it takes more courage to live than to die.

Death may be the symbol of a great surrender—as when the Oriental takes his own life in order to set the seal of his resolution upon a cause which has been lost. Or when a man feels that if honor is lost so must he be lost, give up his life.

Going forth to battle for an idea or a principle—that, too, robs death of its personal horror.

One's own death for a principle is not sordid. But—to kill others for a principle? Can that be justified?

War is Idealized

Today the world idealizes war. The emotions which the beginning of a great conflict rouses even in those who only hear of it from afar blot out the thought of death and the memory of that commandment: "Thou shalt not kill!"

But when the great world-war draws toward its end and the great total of the dead is added up the whole world will have to think about death.

Is it the Great Reality? Or is it an illusion?

If we had eyes to see and were above a great battlefield when the men fell, could we see their souls rising up like a mist?

Is death only the dropping of a heavier garment for a lighter one?

But if that is so, if souls are made of the deepest feeling and purpose that is in man, would we not see the conflict still going on between the souls released from the body?

If we had eyes to see these souls, should we not also see the storms of hate and vengeance raging above those battlefields?

Are wars only of the earth? Is death king only of the earth? So soon as men die do they see the truth? And what is the truth of the death which they see ruling all Europe today?

Do they find it childish?

Do they feel it to be a war of the spirits that inspire the peoples, or only made by the crimes and blunders of men?

Do they know when this war shall come to an end?

Do they know when war itself shall come to an end, or do they see war and death to be everlasting as long as man is born into the flesh?

When, then, shall death, which the Bible calls the last and strongest of the enemies, be overcome?

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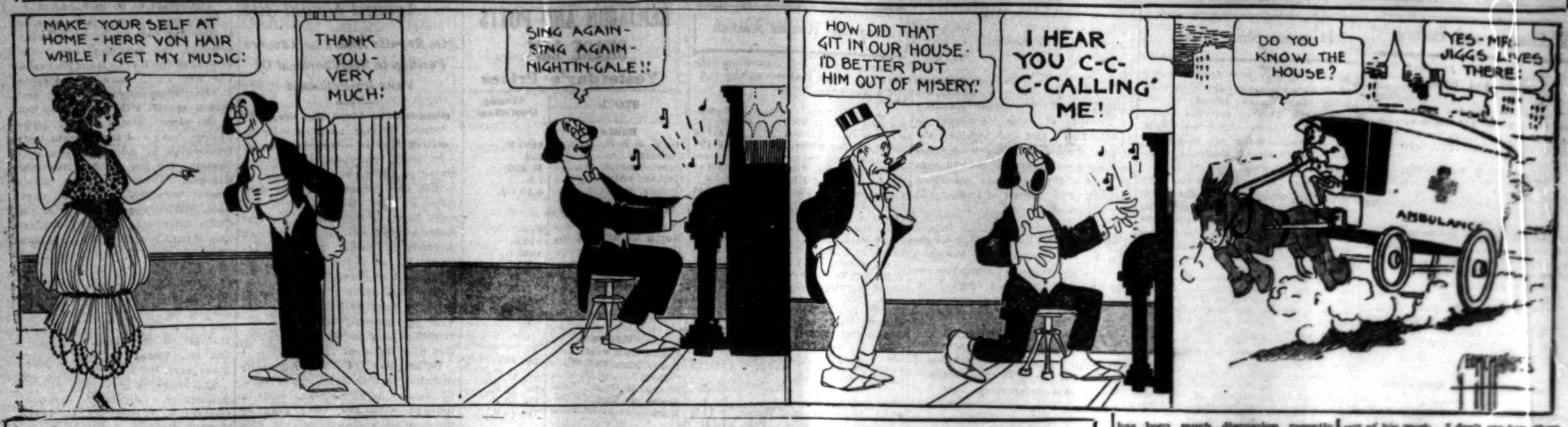
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Edwin Arlington Robinson Defines Poetry

By Joyce Kilmer

At no time in the history if literature have the critics been able to agree upon a definition of poetry. And the recent popularity of vers libre and Imagisme has made the definer's task harder than ever before. Is rhyme essential to poetry? Is rhyme essential to poetry? Can a mere reflection of life justly be called poetry, or must imagination be present?

I put some of these questions to Edwin Arlington Robinson, who wrote "Captain Craig," "The Children of the Night," "The Town Down the River," and "The Man Against the Sky." And this man, whom William Stanley Braithwaite and other authoritative critics have called the foremost of American poets, this student of life, who was revealing the mysterious poetry of humanity many years before Edgar Lee Masters discovered to the world the vexed spirits that haunt Spoon River, rewarded my questioning with a new definition of poetry. He said:

"Poetry is a language that tells us, through a more or less emotional reaction, something that cannot be said:

"All real poetry, great or small, does this," he added. "And it seems to me that poetry has two characteristics. One is that it is, after all, undefinable. The other is that it is eventually unmistakable.

"'Eventually!'" I said. "Then you think that poetry is not always appreciated in the lifetime of its maker?"

Mr. Robinson smiled whimsically. "I never use words enough," he said. "It is not unmistakable as soon as it is published, but sooner or later it is unmistakable.

"And in the poet's lifetime there are always some people who will understand and appreciate his work. I really think that it is impossible for a real poet permanently to escape appreciation. And I can't imagine anything sillier for a man to do than to worry about poetry that has once been decently published. The rest is in the hands of Time, and Time has more than often a way of making a pretty thorough job of it."

"But why is it," I asked, "that a great poet so often is without honor in his own generation where mediocrity is immediately famous?"

"It's hard to say," said Mr. Robinson, thoughtfully regarding the glowing end of his cigar. "Many causes prevent poetry from being correctly appraised in its own time. Any poetry that is marked by violence, that is conspicuous in color, that is sensationally odd, makes an immediate appeal. On the other hand, poetry that is not noticeably eccentric sometimes fails for years to attract any attention.

"I think that this is why so many of Kipling's worst poems are greatly overpraised, while some of his best poems are not appreciated. 'Gunga Din,' which is, of course, a good thing in its way, has been praised far more than it deserves because of its oddity. And the poem beginning 'There's a whisper down the field' has never been properly appreciated. It's one of the very best of Kipling's poems, although it is marred by a few lapses of taste. One of his greatest poems, by the way, 'The Children of the Zodiac', happens to be in prose.

"But I am always revising my opinion of Kipling. I have changed my mind about him so often that I have no confidence in my critical judgment. That is one of the reasons why I do not like to criticise my American contemporaries."

"Do you think," I asked, "that this tendency to pay attention chiefly to the more experimental poets is a characteristic of our generation as of those that came before?"

"I think it applies particularly to our own time," he replied. "There are more before oddity and violence are bringing into prominence poets who have little hidden thing qualities to offer the world, and some who have much more. It may seem very strange to you, but I think that a great modern historian of English literature in the year of Robert Browning. The consideration of Browning's method are the things that first turned popular attention upon him, but the startling quality in Browning made more enduring in the end than that. It can ever again, I say this in spite of the fact that Browning and Wordsworth are often in the direct opposite of each composition. Wordsworth, you know, had no respect for the judgment of posterity. It may have been over-proud, but I am inclined to think that there was a great deal of truth in his opinion.

"I think it is safe to say that all real poetry is going to give at some time or other a suggestion of finality. In real poetry you feel that something has been said, and said for all time. It is a sort of emotion of what you've said.

"But what do you think about the present tendency toward vers libre?" I asked. "Do you think that it is a passing fad, or that it will have a permanent influence on poetry?"

"I can't get over the impression," Mr. Robinson went on, with a meditative frown, "that these post-impressionists in painting and most of the vers libristes in poetry are trying to find some sort of short cut to artistic success. I know that many of the new writers insist that it is harder to write good vers libre than to write good rhymed poetry. And judging from some of their results, I am inclined to agree with them."

I asked Mr. Robinson if he believed that the evident increase in interest in poetry, shown by the large sales of the work of Robert Frost and Edgar Lee Masters and Rupert Brooke, indicated a real renascence of poetry.

"I think that it indicates a real renascence of poetry," he replied. "I am sufficiently childlike and hopeful to find it very encouraging."

"Do you think," I asked, "that the poetry that is written in America today is better than that written a generation ago?"

"I should hardly venture to say that," said Mr. Robinson. "For one thing we have no Emerson. Emerson is the greatest poet who ever wrote in America. Passages scattered here and there in his work surely are the greatest of American poetry. In fact, I think that there are lines and sometimes in Emerson's poetry that are as great as anything anywhere."

I asked Mr. Robinson whether he thought the modern English poets were doing better work than their American contemporaries. At first he was unwilling to express an opinion on this subject, repeating his statement that he never ventured to criticise contemporaries. But he said:

"I think it quite possible that Mr. A. E. Housman is the best poet now writing in England. But, of course, the limits are very narrow. I don't think that any one of the modern English poets has done better work than the best American contemporaries. At first he was inclined

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WEATHER

Overcast weather improving. Strong northerly breezes at Shanghai and in the south. Variable winds in the north.

SHANGHAI, MAY 19, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

A Board of Naval Strategy

(New York Times)

THE reported acceptance by the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives of an intelligible plan for the formation of a permanent board of strategy for the navy is the most encouraging news of its kind we have had since the national campaign for defense began. Between acceptance by one naval committee and acceptance by both houses of Congress there are many perilous steps, but this ray of sunshine through the clouds that have thus far obscured the progress of naval extension is most welcome. This board of strategy, if its powers are to be as comprehensive will serve as the General Staff of the navy. What it may be called does not signify.

The proposed board meets the requirements set before the committee by Admiral Bradley A. Fiske in his testimony both last year and this. Strategy is a word susceptible of various definitions in its relation to military science, but it is used by Admiral Fiske in connection with the preparation of forces for war and their operation in war in distinction from tactics, which signifies the immediate manner for handling them in battle. Strategy has been used by Admiral Fiske in his recent arguments solely in its relation to the preparation of a navy to meet the emergency of sudden war.

Let us consider for a moment the size and complexity of our Atlantic fleet, which constitutes at present the major part of our navy. Besides Admiral Fletcher's flagship, and such tenders as he may require from time to time, there are the battleship squadrons, commanded directly by Rear Admiral Mayo, who is also commander of the first division. Other Rear Admirals command the second, third, and fourth divisions, the cruiser squadron, the torpedo and submarine flotillas, and the auxiliary division. There will also be an aviation branch, which is of vast importance, and a commander of hydroplanes.

There are theories in plenty as to what this majestic aggregation of warships of many classes, tenders, repair ships, mine planters and sweepers, fuel ships, supply, ammunition, and hospital ships, would do in case of sudden war. There is no settled, understandable plan. When the event came there would be inevitable confusion. The well-meant efforts of a civilian Secretary and the bureau heads surrounding him, the clamor of politicians, the misunderstandings of officers, would create havoc. Valuable time would be lost, ships and lives would be sacrificed, the nation would be imperiled by the lack of a strategical plan under which every commanding and subordinate officer would have precisely his appointed work to do and every separate ship its station to take.

Even with the newly appointed General Staff, selected with a careful consideration of the knowledge and skill required by its members, we would be compelled to proceed slowly at first. Naval strategy as a science is comparatively new. Admiral Fiske has pointed out that there are few valuable books on naval strategy, though there are so many on strategy as applied to armies because "armies in the past have been much larger and more important than navies."

In one of his Naval Institute papers the Admiral said: "We do very well in the elementary part of the naval profession. In navigation, seamanship, gunnery, and that part of international law that concerns the navy we are as good as any. But of the higher branches, especially of strategy, we have little clear conception."

That statement may be accepted as expert testimony. In upbuilding our navy, therefore, we need not only more ships and more men and the best of modern ordnance and equipment, but also a co-ordination of the intelligence that makes a navy a workable machine in national defense. We must begin patiently and laboriously at the beginning to develop our navy along the lines of a carefully formed plan, and this is a work for trained naval officers to execute without the interference of the civil authorities.

A German On British Diplomacy

Die Diplomatischen Kampfe vor Kriegsausbruch. By Ludwig Berstrasser. (Munich and Berlin: Verlag von. R. Oldenbourg.)

(Reviewed By The London Times)

This work deserves notice as being much the most valuable attempt to deal with the problem of the outbreak of war that has, as yet, appeared in Germany. The author stands on a much higher plane than those who, like Professor Oncken, merely reiterate the thoughtless and malicious perversions of English policy; and his treatment is much more thorough than that of the very superficial pamphlet by Dr. Helfferich, his disagreement with which he more than once explains. In particular, his whole treatment of British policy is interesting, because he is obviously trying to be just, and because, as must follow from this, it serves to bring out the real essence of the matters at issue. Especially noteworthy are his references to Sir Edward Grey, whom he speaks of as "a brilliant master of the diplomatic game." On this he has the following note:—

"I naturally do not by this mean to say that Grey is a brilliant statesman in the more general and larger sense of the leader of the nation; judgment on Grey's general policy is not determined, it will depend upon the result of the war. . . . Of course, Grey considered the policy which he adopted to be that which was most suitable and best for his own country; one does not take the narrow path on the edge of a precipice unless one considers it to be the right one; this is meant also to suggest that all the talk about the villainy of Grey and his personal guilt is, from the point of view of politics, absurd."

The general thesis maintained is that during the first days of the crisis, "England at least made the attempt honestly and really to mediate with the full knowledge that in any mediation it would not be possible for her to adopt the Russian point of view in a one-sided manner." On the other hand, the author suggests that on July 27 "the English Government completely changed her position." It was on this date that she ceased to hold aloof from Russia and began the course which ended and must end in cooperation with the Dual Entente. He then adds:—

"The importance and influence of the new position taken up by England is clear. It is more difficult to recognize the reasons of this change in English policy. In putting this problem we deliberately give voice to the view that up to July 27 England had really aimed at mediation."

Now there is no doubt that the author is right. After Tuesday there was the beginning of a change of attitude, and Sir Edward Grey began to approach more closely to Russia. That the author does not see the explanation of this is remarkable, because he has himself, in other parts of his work, supplied the answer to the riddle. So long as there was any reasonable doubt as to German intentions England kept strictly to the position of neutrality which would allow full scope for mediation. It was, however, on this Tuesday that it began to be apparent that Europe was in fact faced by a clear, determined effort to force not merely the Servian, but the European question to an issue. Hitherto there had been a real doubt as to this. This doubt was removed by the declaration of war against Servia and by Austria's refusal to take any notice of the Servian reply, combined with the evidence that Germany intended to continue her full support to Austria in her intransigent action. The necessary result of this was to make it clear that there was a determined challenge to the European interests of Russia and France of such a nature as would create the situation which had been anticipated in Sir Edward Grey's understanding with France. As soon as this became evident, Sir Edward Grey naturally began to change his position and to move towards those with whom England would have to side in the case of a European conflict. Now the author quite definitely accepts the position that the Austrian policy supported by Germany was intended to raise the European question and must inevitably do so. Speaking of the ultimatum to Servia he says:—

"Of course, at Vienna it was quite clearly understood that this procedure must bring about a very dangerous tension. If, notwithstanding this, they adopted this course, it was because they were convinced that vital interests of the Empire were at stake."

He shows more than once quite clearly that the Note to Servia was meant as an ultimatum, that it was deliberately worded, and the short time-limit deliberately put in to make any mediation by the Powers impossible, and that the Russian apprehensions aroused were natural and unavoidable. And, speaking of the effect on Russia of the ultimatum to Servia, he says:—

"The question might well be asked in St. Petersburg if Austria-Hungary had once succeeded in getting the acceptance of her demands would it not use the situation to the full and go further? And if Servia rejected the demands, then Austria-Hungary would declare war and the defeated Servia be delivered over to the enemy at her mercy."

But when he shows that the Note to Servia was an ultimatum deliberately so drawn up as to render mediation impossible, and that the Russian apprehensions aroused were the inevitable result of this action, he has given the reasons why England could no longer preserve a position of strict neutrality, unless she was prepared entirely to alter the whole course of her policy for the last ten years.

The weakness of the book is that there is no consideration of any kind as to the general position at the time when the crisis began. The difficulties in which Sir Edward Grey was involved owing to the very strong desire for peace in England are quite fairly explained, but the reasons which had thrown England on the side of France and Russia are ignored. It avoids therefore, and probably deliberately avoids, the real issue—how it was that Germany and Austria found themselves confronted by the Coalition.

If War Ever Gets Into Society

1. *Correct form for issuing orders of the day:*

GENERAL PETAIN
requests the pleasure of Captain Rousseau's entire company at an
INFORMAL
ATTACK on the German lines
Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 6
TO MEET THE PRUSSIAN GUARD.
Please bring hand grenades and respirators.

2. *Correct form for a letter of introduction:*

General Joseph Cesaire Joffre,

Somewhere in France.

My Dear General:

This will introduce to you Mr. H. Explosive Shell, who has just been called away from here on a flying trip to your trenches. Mr. Shell is thoroughly conversant with the blowing up business, but does not know his way about in your territory. Therefore, if you will keep closely in touch with Mr. Shell until he has fulfilled the mission with which he has been intrusted, you will deeply oblige,

Yours sincerely,
W. HOHENZOLLERN.

3. *How to write a nice string of social notes:*

Shrapnel Fragment, Esq., one of the most popular members of the younger British projectile set, is spending the week-end in the shoulder of Colonel Franz von Hoch of the Bavarian Army. Shrapnel has written to his cronies that he is very comfortably lodged and expects to enjoy his stay in the Bavarian Highlands.

The engagement is announced of Bertha, seven millionth daughter of Krupp Works, Esq., of Essen, to Bill Skoda of Austria.

On his birthday yesterday, General Poilu of the Second French Army received a number of handsome attacks from the Germans stationed opposite his trenches. They also showered him with shells and presented him with several hundred prisoners in honor of the day. The General was kept busy till late into the night responding to these attentions with graceful counter-attacks.

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By Frederic J. Haskin

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It is due to the energetic ability and untiring efforts of Miss Borroughs, in fact, that the school owes its existence. Nine years ago, in her travels among negro communities all over the country, this young colored woman became impressed with the need for such an institution. It took three years, however, to convince her race of the fact, for the general sentiment was against industrial schools and all for higher education. She talked before religious societies and churches, she lectured high school students and gave addresses in public places where she summed up the problems of the negro woman, her mistakes in dealing with them, and the possible future remedies.

According to Miss Borroughs, the situation was this: The modern negro girl was in an anomalous position. She graduated from high school at the age of sixteen or seventeen, possessed of a good education that was practically worthless to her. There were already more teachers than there were places for them, and the other sources of educated employment open to her were distinctly limited. The only thing for her to do was to become a servant, and this she felt beneath her high standard of knowledge. The result was that in the majority of cases she did nothing at all but become a burden to her mother, who unfortunately had not been educated. The only answer to this problem, as Miss Borroughs saw it, was to raise the standard of household service—something to be done by the colored woman alone and not by the patronage of white persons. Hence, the need of a school that would educate the girl and at the same time teach her a vocation by which she might become self-supporting.

Miss Borroughs managed to raise the first thousand dollars among her own friends, and in a little over a year another five thousand was forthcoming from negroes all over the country, some sending only five cents or a two cent stamp. With this six thousand dollars the property at Lincoln Heights was bought, including a small dilapidated structure of eight rooms. From this small beginning the school has grown until there are now five cottages, accommodating a hundred and ten pupils from twenty-seven states of the Union and three foreign countries. The courses taught include English, domestic science and arts, dressmaking, millinery, manicuring and massage, general housekeeping, business, social settlement work and music. The cost is $9.50 a month, with $3 extra music. The girls are required to run the place themselves, hiring only one man to do the spring plowing and building repairs. Meals are prepared by the domestic science class, much of the clothing is made by the dressmaking class, the girls are manicured once a week by the manicuring class and coiffured by the hairdressers.

One cottage, dedicated by a Chicago religious denomination is used exclusively for practical housekeeping. The first floor, containing a living room, dining room, kitchen and butler's pantry, is furnished simply but correctly, while the second floor contains six well-arranged bedrooms. Here each girl takes her turn in performing certain duties of the household. One week she is housekeeper, planning the means and overseeing the work of the others; the next week she may be chambermaid or cook, the next week parlor maid, and so on until she has learned every line connected with the keeping of a model house. At any time it may be announced that they are to entertain actual visitors from Pennsylvania, Mississippi or Kentucky, who are to be house guests for the week, in which case the housekeeper makes her arrangements and each girl is assigned additional duties.

In this house, also, are given banquets and various entertainments for which subscriptions are taken, any monetary surplus being turned over to the school. Recently, the girls decided that the model kitchen was looking rather shabby and needed a new coat of paint. This they found would cost ten dollars, which just then could not be spared from the school finances. But a few days later the domestic science class came to the rescue with ginger-bread and lemonade, costing just one dollar, which they sold to the rest of the pupils and a few visitors for the necessary ten. In helping the school the girls are not only being taught a lesson in self-reliance, but they are learning to bear their share of responsibility for others.

Great emphasis is placed upon household economy, the pupils being taught how much time and money should be spent on a single meal, and also the value of efficient marketing. The girls do the marketing for the institution themselves under the supervision of the teachers. Each week a specific article of the household diet is studied and dissected. For example, one week salads will be under discussion, including their food value in the menu, the varieties of dressings to be served with each, together with various combinations and recipes until each girl in the class is familiar with all kinds of salads and everything connected with them. The next week the same procedure ensues with meats or breads, or potatoes.

Economy, efficiency and cleanliness are the three mottoes of the National Training School. The beds are kept spotless, the floors are scrubbed vigorously and the school laundry is done as a part of the household courses. Such great stress has been laid upon cleanliness by Miss Borroughs that it has become necessary to police the hall leading to the bathtubs. The afternoon bath is the cause of great excitement and lively conflict between pupils, often ending in disastrous results to clothes and hair. Now a teacher has been stationed in a room on this floor, who at the first sound of raucous voices raised in altercation makes her appearance and settles the dispute.

Many of the pupils are working their way through, accepting positions as cooks, waitresses or chambermaids during the summer in order to pay for their winter schooling. These, Miss Bourroughs thinks, often make the best students, and the ones who accomplish the most after they leave school. But occasionally there is one whose family has a little money and thereby the impression that actual labor is degrading. Miss Borroughs soon discourages this opinion. Indefatigable herself, she has no patience with the unenergetic. She marches this pupil up to one of the hardest tasks on the place and, in her own phraseology, lets her have a definite understanding with work. Not only does she have to work, but she has to display the school spirit of doing it cheerfully, even proudly. The first fact instilled into the girls when they arrive is that no work is menial.

Neither does Miss Burroughs sympathize with complaints concerning race prejudice and lack of opportunity. Intensely loyal to her race, she is at the same time intensely aware of its shortcomings. She does not think that color has anything to do with opportunity, and she so instructs the pupils in her talks in morning chapel. "If we prove that we can do one thing well and better than anybody else other avenues will open up to us. Let us not be content to sulk and condemn such prejudice; rather, let us eliminate it by showing what we can do to help ourselves." Miss Burroughs is her own best argument in favor of this philosophy.

In the six years that the school has been in existence, it has made rapid strides. It is turning hundreds of colored women and girls into vocational specialists, inspiring them with the courage and determination which are the making of a capable race. The great pity lies in the fact that the school can accommodate only a hundred and ten pupils at a time. The land is there, with a few additional acres for gardening, but money is required to enlarge the school. Twenty-five thousand dollars is needed to erect a building that will take care of the large list of applicants already waiting for admittance and provide adequate school facilities for the first national cooperative colored institution. Miss Borroughs already has blue prints of the new building which has been her ideal ever since she had her vision of the National Training School.

Death in Europe

By Charlotte Teller

It was a Frenchman, Rousseau, who wrote:

"Every one is afraid to die; that is the great law of conscious existence."

It was a German, Schopenhauer, who wrote:

"The greatest evil, the worst thing that can be threatened, is Death. The greatest fear in the world is the Fear of Death."

It was a Russian, Toistoi, who preached this gospel:

That to suffer death at the hands of one's enemies is better than to cause their death, even in self-defense.

It was the philosopher Guyau who said:

"That all religion is only a thinking about death. It is to avoid death that one accepts the idea of eternal life."

It was a Greek, Socrates, who said:

"The life of a philosopher is spent in nothing else than thinking about death."

It was a Roman, Cicero, who said:

"If to believe in eternal life is an illusion, nevertheless I love the illusion, and shall never give it up. At least there will be no-one there to laugh at me if I am wrong."

The Fear Haunts Parents

Death has been King of Europe for nearly two years!

Every mother who has said good-by to her son in uniform has thought of death and lived in that thought—until she has had word of his death itself. And then she keeps on thinking.

Every father as he kissed his children to go out to war has had the thought of death hidden behind his smile. Only his wife has seen the shadow of the thought in his eyes.

Death makes that mother and that wife almost glad to hear that son or husband has been taken prisoner, or that he is coming home too badly wounded to go out again to the front.

Death may be a release for those who are sick or desperate. Many times it takes more courage to live than to die.

Death may be the symbol of a great surrender—as when the Oriental takes his own life in order to set the seal of his resolution upon a cause which has been lost. Or when a man feels that if honor is lost so must he be lost, give up his life.

Going forth to battle for an idea or a principle—that, too, robs death of its personal horror.

One's own death for a principle is not sordid. But—to kill others for a principle? Can that be justified?

War is Idealized

Today the world idealizes war. The emotions which the beginning of a great conflict rouses even in those who only hear of it from afar blot out the thought of death and the memory of that commandment: "Thou shalt not kill!"

But when the great world-war draws toward its end and the great total of the dead is added up the whole world will have to think about death.

Is it the Great Reality? Or is it an illusion?

If we had eyes to see and were above a great battlefield when the men fell, could we see their souls rising up like a mist?

Is death only the dropping of a heavier garment for a lighter one?

But if that is so, if souls are made of the deepest feeling and purpose that is in man, would we not see the conflict still going on between the souls released from the body?

If we had eyes to see these souls, should we not also see the storms of hate and vengeance raging above those battlefields?

Are wars only of the earth? Is death king only of the earth? So soon as men die do they see the truth? And what is the truth of the death which they see ruling all Europe today?

Do they find it childish?

Do they feel it to be a war of the spirits that inspire the peoples, or only made by the crimes and blunders of men?

Do they know when this war shall come to an end?

Do they know when war itself shall come to an end, or do they see war and death to be everlasting as long as man is born into the flesh?

When, then, shall death, which the Bible calls the last and strongest of the enemies, be overcome?

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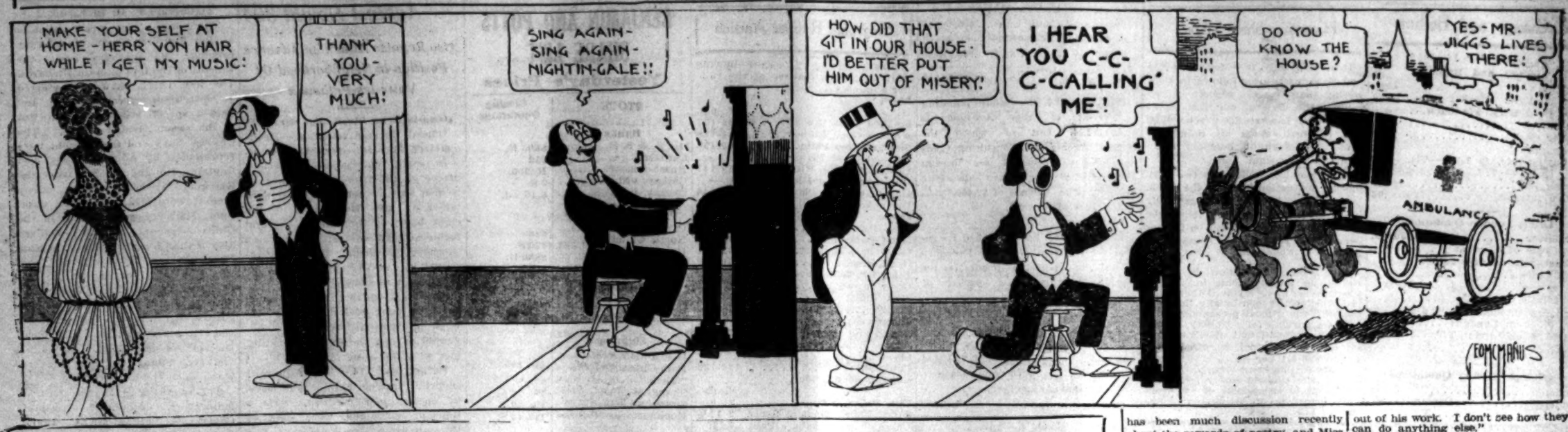
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Edwin Arlington Robinson Defines Poetry

By Joyce Kilmer

At no time in the history if literature have the critics been able to agree upon a definition of poetry. And the recent popularity of vers libre and Imagisme has made the definer's task harder than ever before. Is rhyme essential to poetry? Can a mere reflection of life justly be called poetry, or must imagination be present?

I put some of these questions to Edwin Arlington Robinson, who wrote "Captain Craig," "The Children of the Night," "The Town Down the River," and "The Man Against the Sky." And this man, whom William Stanley Braithwaite and other authoritative critics have called the foremost of American poets, this student of life, who was revealing the mysterious poetry of humanity many years before Edgar Lee Masters discovered to the world the vexed spirits that haunt Spoon River, rewarded my questioning with a new definition of poetry. He said:

"Poetry is a language that tells us, through a more or less emotional reaction, something that cannot be said:

"All real poetry, great or small, does this," he added. "And it seems to me that poetry has two characteristics. One is that it is, after all, undefinable. The other is that it is eventually unmistakable.

"'Eventually!'" I said. "Then you think that poetry is not always appreciated in the lifetime of its maker?"

Mr. Robinson smiled whimsically. "I never use words enough," he said. "It is not unmistakable as soon as it is published, but sooner or later it is unmistakable.

"And in the poet's lifetime there are always some people who will understand and appreciate his work. I really think that it is impossible for a real poet permanently to escape appreciation. And I can't imagine anything sillier for a man to do than to worry about poetry that has once been decently published. The rest is in the hands of Time, and Time has more than often a way of making a pretty thorough job of it."

"But why is it," I asked, "that a great poet so often is without honor in his own generation where mediocrity is immediately famous?"

"It's hard to say," said Mr. Robinson, thoughtfully regarding the glowing end of his cigar. "Many causes prevent poetry from being correctly appraised in its own time. Any poetry that is marked by violence, that is conspicuous in color, that is sensationally odd, makes an immediate appeal. On the other hand, poetry that is not noticeably eccentric sometimes fails for years to attract any attention.

"I think that this is why so many of Kipling's worst poems are greatly overpraised, while some of his best poems are not appreciated. 'Gunga Din,' which is, of course, a good thing in its way, has been praised far more than it deserves because of its oddity. And the poem beginning 'There's a whisper down the field' has never been properly appreciated. It's one of the very best of Kipling's poems, although it is marred by a few lapses of taste. One of his greatest poems, by the way, 'The Children of the Zodiac', happens to be in prose.

"But I am always revising my opinion of Kipling. I have changed my mind about him so often that I have no confidence in my critical judgment. That is one of the reasons why I do not like to criticise my American contemporaries."

"Do you think," I asked, "that this tendency to pay attention chiefly to the more sensational poets is as characteristic of our generation as of those that came before?"

"I think it applies particularly to our own time," he replied. "More than ever before oddity and violence are bringing into prominence poets who have little besides these two qualities to offer the world, and some who have much more. It may seem very strange to you, but I think that a great modern instance of this tendency is the case of Robert Browning. The eccentricities of Browning's method are the things that first turned popular attention upon him, but the starting quality in Browning made more sensation in his own time than it can ever make again. I say this in spite of the fact that Browning and Wordsworth are taken as the classic examples of slow recognition. Wordsworth, you know, had no respect for the judgment of youth. It may have been sour grapes, but I am inclined to think that there was a great deal of truth in his opinion.

"I think it is safe to say that all real poetry is going to give at some time or other a suggestion of finality. In real poetry you find that something has been said, and yet you find also about it a sort of nimbus of what can't be said.

"This nimbus may be there—I wouldn't say that it isn't there—and yet I can't find it in much of the self-conscious experimenting that is going on nowadays in the name of poetry.

"I can't get over the impression," Mr. Robinson went on, with a meditative frown, "that these post-impressionists in painting and most of the vors libristes in poetry are trying to find some sort of short cut to artistic success. I know that many of the new writers insist that it is harder to write good vers libre than to write good rhymed poetry. And judging from some of their results, I am inclined to agree with them."

I asked Mr. Robinson if he believed that the evident increase in interest in poetry, shown by the large sales of the work of Robert Frost and Edgar Lee Masters and Rupert Brooke, indicated a real renascence of poetry.

"I think that it indicates a real renascence of poetry," he replied. "I am sufficiently childlike and hopeful to find it very encouraging."

"Do you think," I asked, "that the poetry that is written in America today is better than that written a generation ago?"

"I should hardly venture to say that," said Mr. Robinson. "For one thing we have no Emerson. Emerson is the greatest poet who ever wrote in America. Passages scattered here and there in his work surely are the greatest of American poetry. In fact, I think that there are lines and sentences in Emerson's poetry that are as great as anything anywhere."

I asked Mr. Robinson whether he thought the modern English poets were doing better work than their American contemporaries. At first he was unwilling to express an opinion on this subject, repeating his statement that he mistrusted his own critical judgment. But he said:

"Within his limits, I believe that A. E. Housman is the most authentic poet now writing in England. But, of course, his limits are very sharply drawn. I don't think that any one who knows anything about poetry will ever think of questioning the inspiration of 'A Shropshire Lad.'"

"Would you make a similar comment on any other poetry of our time?" I asked.

"Well," said Mr. Robinson, reflectively, "I think that no one will question the inspiration of some of Kipling's poems, of parts of John Masefield's 'Dauber,' and some of the long lyrics by Alfred Noyes. But I do not think that either of these poets gives the impression of finality which A. E. Housman gives. But the way in which I have shifted my opinion about some of Rudyard Kipling's poems, and most of Swinburne's, makes me think that Wordsworth was very largely right in his attitude toward the judgment of youth. But where my opinions have shifted, I think now that I always had misgivings. I fancy that youth always has misgivings in regard to what is later to be modified or repudiated."

Then I asked Mr. Robinson if he thought that the war had anything to do with the renascence of poetry.

"I can't see any connection," he replied. "The only effect on poetry that the war has had, so far as I know, is to produce those five sonnets by Rupert Brooke. I can't see that it has caused any poetical event. And there's no use prophesying what the war will or will not do to poetry, because no one knows anything about it. The civil war seems to have had little effect on poetry except to produce Julia Ward Howe's Battle Hymn of the Republic,' Whitman's poems on the death of Lincoln, and Lowell's 'Ode.'"

"Mr. Robinson," I said," "there has been much discussion recently about the rewards of poetry, and Miss Amy Lowell has said that no poet ought to be expected to make a living by writing. What do you think about it?"

"Should a poet be able to make a living out of poetry?" said Mr. Robinson. "Generally speaking, it is not possible for a poet to make a decent living by his work. In most cases it would be bad for his creative faculties for a poet to make as much money as a successful novelist makes. Fortunately there is no danger of that. Now, assuming that a poet has enough money to live on, the most important thing for him to have is an audience. I mean that the best poetry is likely to be written when poetry is in the air. If a poet with no obligations and responsibilities except to stay alive can't live on a thousand dollars a year, (I don't undertake to say just how he is going to get it,) he'd better go into some other business."

"Then you don't think," I said, "that literature has lost through the poverty of poets?"

"I certainly do believe that literature has lost through the poverty of poets," said Mr. Robinson. "I don't believe in poverty. I never did. I think it is good for a poet to be bumped and knocked around when he is young, but all the difficulties that are put in his way after he gets to be 25 or 30 are certain to take something out of his work. I don't see how they can do anything else."

"Some time ago you asked me," said Mr. Robinson, "how I accounted for our difficulty in making a correct estimate of the poetry of one's own time. The question is a difficult one. I don't even say that it has an answer. But he solution of the thing seems to me to be related to what I said about the quality of finality that seems to exist in all real poetry. Finality seems always to have had a way of not obtruding itself to any great extent."

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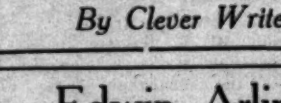

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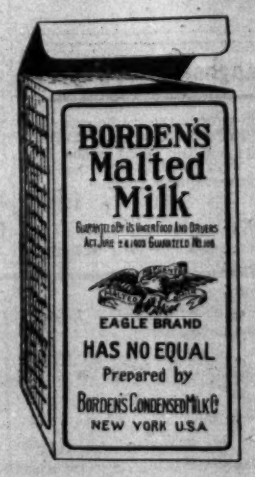

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 18, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rates:	72.30
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver ...	—
Copper Cash ...	1927
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 3-2½—Tls.	6.23
Exch. @ 72.5—Mex ...$	8.60
Peking Bar ...	320
Native Interest ...	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ...	36¼d.
Bank rate of discount ...	5%
Market rate of discount;—	
3 m-s. ...	%
4 m-s. ...	%
6 m-s. ...	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.28
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. ..$	476⅝
Consols ...£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ...T.T.	3-2 1/16
London ...Demand	3-2 1/16
India ...T.T.	238
Paris ...T.T.	452
Paris ...Demand	452½
New York ...T.T.	76
New York ...Demand	76⅛
Hongkong ...T.T.	71½
Japan ...T.T.	66¾
Batavia ...T.T.	182¾

Banks' Buying Rates

London ...4 m-s. Cdts.	3-3⅝
London ...4 m-s. Docy.	3-3 1/16
London ...6 m-s. Cdts.	3-3⅝
London ...6 m-s. Docy.	3-4 1/16
Paris ...4 m-s.	478
New York ...4 m-s.	79

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY

£1—Hk. Tls.	5.66
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs.	4.98
,, ,, 1—Marks.	4.09
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.	1.20
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen.	1.67
,, ,, 1—Rupees.	2.63
,, ,, 1—Roubles.	2.73
,, ,, 1—Mex. $.	1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105½
On Newchwang, Demand, 80⅞
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 116½
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¼
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 18, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Anglo-French Land Tls. 90.00
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.75
Bukits Tls. 5.00
Chemor United Tls .2.07½
Dominions Tls. 13.75
Kota Bahroes Tls. 10.50
Kroewoeks Tls. 19.00
Semambus Tls. 1.90
Tebongs Tls. 24.00
Tebongs 24.50
Consolidateds Tls. 3.60
Java Consolidateds Tls. 20.00
Shanghai-Pahangs Tls. 1.65

Direct Business Reported
China Borneos H. K. $9½
Consolidateds Tls. 3.50
Kota Bahroes Tls. 10.75
Dominions Tls. 14.00
Java Consolidateds Tls. 19.50
Kroewoeks Tls. 13.50
Shanghai Land Tls. 92.00
Anglo-French Land Tls. 92.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, May 18, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Klebangs Tls. 1.20 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.05 cash
Senawangs Tls. 18.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.25 cash
Dominions Tls. 13.25 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.50 cash
Senawangs Tls. 18.50 May

Direct
Almas Tls. 14.50 cash
Langkats Tls. 25.50 cash
Langkats Tls. 26.00 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.10 cash
Senawangs Tls. 18.50 cash
Tebongs Tls. 24.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 13.50 cash
Hall and Holtz $15.00 cash

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Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, May 10.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

Since the date of our last report the market has steadied somewhat, but although rates all round are firmer the resultant business again continues on a small scale.

Exchange has undergone two very violent fluctuations during the week, but as the tendency is generally believed to be still upwards it is to be feared that Hongkong will be further denuded of ready cash, resulting in a further weakening of investment stocks.

The political situation in China shows no improvement, in fact it seems to be more involved than ever, the unexpected continually happening with the utmost persistency.

The market for Rubber stocks remains dormant, and the quotation for the raw material is wired from London at 3-1 per lb.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks following on the slightly easier feeling in Exchange in the middle of the week have firmed up to a buying quotation of $730.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are offering at $900 probably lower figures would be accepted, Cantons at $400, and North Chinas at Tls. 175. Yangtszes could probably be placed at $280.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are wanted at $156 and Hongkong Fires have sellers at $380.

Shipping.—Douglases are offering at $129. Preferred Indos have come to business at $46 and Deferred Indos are in small demand at $113. Star Ferries could probably be placed at $38½ and Steamboats at $122½. Waterboats are offering at $15.

Refineries—China Sugars have been further marked down to a selling rate of $103 with small business done at that rate for the end of the month. Luzons seek buyers at $31.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats have changed hands at Tls. 26½ and close with buyers at Tls. 27. Raubs are offering at $2.90, Urals at 35s, and Tronohs at 40s. 0d. Shells have been the medium of a small business at 96-6.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are in steady demand at $76½. Hongkong Docks have sellers at $110 and Shanghai Docks are nominal at Tls. 75. Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 90 and New Engineerings at Tls. 10½ are unaltered from last week.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Following the high rates of exchange the various counters in this section are weak. Central Estates at $98, Hongkong Lands at $101, Hongkong Hotels at $112½, Humphreys Estates at $7, West Points at $88, and Kowloon Lands at $38 are all on the market at quotations with little or no business passing.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos could be placed at Tls. 130. Shanghai Cottons are in fairly steady demand at Tls. 83. Kung Yiks are offering at Tls. 12, and Yangtszepoos are a quiet market at Tls. 5.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics have come to business at $47 at which further business could probably be done. Hongkong Trams have buyers at $6.30 after a fairly large business at the rate. China Lights are wanted at $4.40.

The Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending May 6, 1916 is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 17 weeks.
This year	$16,775	$238,057
Last year	10,486	192,508
Increase	6,289	45,549

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos continue to offer at $10, and China Provident have again been done at $9.10. Watsons at $7.10 and Dairy Farms at $34½ are offering. Peak Trams (old) at $10.20 and (new at 85 cents could be placed at quotations. Ropes have buyers at $34 and Cements at $9.

Companies Reports.—The following Companies have published their Annual Reports:—

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.

1914 Account.—After paying an interim dividend of $18 per share on May 11, 1915, the amount standing to the credit of this account is $795,224.24.

This, it is resolved, to deal with in the following manner:—

To pay a final dividend of $7 per share	$ 70,000.00
To add to Sterling Reserve Fund £3,000, bring it up to £180,000	31,304.34
To add to Underwriting Suspense Account	400,000.00
To add to Reinsurance Fund	293,919.90
	$795,224.24

1915 Account.—The amount standing at credit of this Account is $2,640,782.24. Out of which the General Agents and Consulting Committee have declared an interim dividend of $18 per share absorbing $180,000. The balence of $2,460,782.55 will be carried forward.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.

This Company has published its report for six months ended February 29, 1916, and report a profit on the working during that period of $12,156.34.

China Borneo Co., Ltd.

The Balance at the credit of Profit and Loss Acount	$ 92,504.61
From this has to be deducted:—	
Fees to Consulting Committee	4,000.00
Leaving available for appropriation	$ 88,504.61
The Consulting Committee recommend that a divid end of 72 cents per share on the Subscribed Capital be paid to shareholders...	$ 33,120.00
Write off Launches and Lighters	10,000.00
Write off Hongkong Saw Mills	5,000.00
Write off Sandakan Saw Mills	7,500.00
Write off Plant Acount	4,000.00
Write off Sandakan Engine Works	6,000.00
Write off Timber Concessions	1,000.00
Furniture Account	500.00
Carry Forward	21,384.61
	$ 88,504.61

Newchwang Market

Newchwang, May 15.—Messrs. A. Van Ess and Co. report as follows:—

Exports for the week ended May 13.

Quantity		
Beancake	pcls.	41,908
Beans	pcls.	953
Bean Oil	pcls.	1.707
Coal	tons	920
Quotations		Tls.
Beancake	per pce.	0.98
Beans	per pcl.	3.07
Bean Oil	per pcl.	11.20
Castor Oil	per pcl.	13.50
Kaoliang	per pcl.	2.20

Exchange on Shanghai Tls. 800:—Mex. $100=s. c. $23.20.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, May 4.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction this week:—

Sheet	$ p.p.
Smoked Fine Ribbed	@ 162-152
Smoked Good Ribbed	,, 154-148
Smoked Fine Plain	,, 156-150
Smoked Good Plain	,, —
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	,, 149-147
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	,, —
Unsmoked Fine Plain	,, 155-146
Unsmoked Good Plain	,, 144-140
Crepe	
Fine Pale Thin	,, 161-159
Good Pale Thin	,, 158-152
Good Pale Blanket	,, 153-151
Good Brown	,, 151-146
Fine Brown	,, 152-142
Good Brown	,, 144-131
Good Dark	,, 133-105
Barky	,, 136- 90
Scrap	
Virgin and Pressed	,, 125-108
Loose	,, 93- 70
Sheet	
Cupwashing	,, 136-125

London quotations:

	s.	d.
Fine Pale Crepe	3	0
Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet	2	11½
Catalogued for sale	Pcls.	7,735
Sold	Pcls.	2,705

In sympathy with the continual decline in London, our auction yesterday showed a decrease in value all round. During the forenoon the demand was fair at prices up to $162 and $161 for fine ribbed smoked Sheet and fine pale Crepe respectively. Later in the day the interest fell off and there was practically no competition. Prices declined gradually several points, and a great number of lots were withdrawn. The average prices of the day for fine ribbed smoked Sheet and fine pale Crepe were $157 and $160 respectively. Lower grades of Crepe were sold correspondingly cheaper at prices as above. Next to nothing was done in native Sheet, sellers holding for too high limits.

The auction was continued this morning, when prices were a shade weaker than yesterday afternoon.

	s.	d.
Banks' buying rate on London 3 m/s.	2	4 25/32
Banks' buying rate on London demand	2	4⅝
Banks' buying rate on New York demand		56½

(Meyer and Measor.)

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, May 17.—Today's Rubber prices were:—

Plantation, First Latex.
Spot: 2s. 9¼d. to 2s. 9d. Paid.
July to December delivery: 2s. 10½d. Sellers.
Tendency of market: Very quiet.
Last Quotation, London, May 16:
Spot: 2s. 9½d. Paid.
July to December delivery: 2s. 10¾d. to 2s. 10½d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Quiet.

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, May 10:—The following returns have been compiled under the direction of the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce :—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

	Per picul Tls. Piculs	Week ended May 6, Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected	50.00	7,269
,, Seconds	42.00	
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs	24.00	691
,, 2 10-60 ,,	20.00	
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs. 50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; ....(Pieces)	—	76,223
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie	—	
,, Sinshanfand-or Chayu ,, ,,	—	
Green China Grass, Szechuen	—	5
Jute (Abutilon)	—	
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre	12.55	
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre	10.50	40,377
Animal Tallow	15.00	2,844
Gallnuts, Usual shape	24.00	
,, Plum ,,	31.00	1,088
Cotton Liboo	17.50	
,, Shansi	20.00	5,731
Black Bristles, Rifflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾" 3¾" 4" — 10 10 10 10 10 10 6 4½" 4¾" 4¾" 5" 5½" 5¾" 5¾" 6" — 6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%	106.25	963
Sesamum Seed, White		
,, ,, Yellow		
,, ,, Red	3.90	37,381
,, ,, Black		
Yellow Beans	1.65	
*Broad Beans	1.20	1,593
Sesamum Seed Oil	7.80	674
Groundnuts (with shells)	—	—
,, (shelled)	—	904
Groundnut Oil	—	208
Wood Oil	9.05	30,536
Tea Oil	8.70	188
Bean Oil	7.60	6,4 8
Rape Oil	8.10	256

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital .... Tls. 500,000,00
Paid Up Capital. .... Tls. 50,000,00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Polices at current rates.

Assurance Fund (31-3-'15) Tls. 9.069.647.72

Assurances in force exceed Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers.
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended May 17, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts	$28,396.56	$27,631.90
Loss by currency depreciation	7,620.44	7,410.80
Effective Receipts	$20,776.12	$20,221.10
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	29.49	28.89
Car miles run	70,439	67,277
Passengers carried	1,270,984	1,187,211

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$695 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2 S.
Cathay, pref.	6.15 x.d.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400
North China	170 S.
Union of Canton	$880 B.
Yangtsze	$285
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$156 B.
Hongkong Fire	$380 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 125.
"Shell"	97s. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 16 S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50.
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½
Oriental Cons.	35s.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$110 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 82
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10¼.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 80 Sa.
Hongkong Wharf	$78½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 95 S.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 95 S.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 134
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 107½ S.
International	Tls. 75½
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Oriental	Tls. 35 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 81 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 106 S.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$101 Sa.
Green Island	$8.80 B.
Langkats	Tls. 27. Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$15
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	$7.10 B.
Weeks	$19 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 15¾
Amherst	Tls. 1½ B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.90 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5 Sa.
Bute	Tls. 1.90
Chemor United	Tls. 2.07½ Sa
Chempedak	Tls. 17.
Cheng	Tls. 4½
Consolidated	Tls. 3.60 B.
Dominion	Tls. 14 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 8½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 9.
Kapala	Tls. 1½
Kapayang	Tls. 20
Karan	Tls. 15½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10¾ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 19 B.
Padang	Tls. 15 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 12 S.
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1.45.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.10 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.90 B.
Senawang	Tls. 18¼ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.65 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 14
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5 B.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1¼.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.30.
Taiping	Tls. 3.15.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 11.65
Tebong	Tls. 24 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6.10 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 102 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 17½ S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 85 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 95 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 240 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for May 17 was 107 tons."

Germans Check Many Assaults By French Against Height 304

Also Repulse Attack on Advance Position in Neighborhood Of Vaux-les-Palameix

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 16.—Western theater.—In small enterprises at various places on the front, a number of British and French prisoners were taken by the Germans. On the right bank of the Meuse, several feeble attacks against the German positions on Height 304 were repulsed by the German artillery, infantry and machine-gun fire.

An attack which the enemy made north of Vaux-les-Palameix, southwest of Combers, against an advanced part of the German position, met with the same fate.

Berlin, May 14.—The Admiralty reports: During the month of April, 96 enemy merchantmen, with a tonnage of 225,000, were sunk by German or Austro-Hungarian submarines, or were lost by mines.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, May 16.—Italian theater.—On the southern Tyrol front, the Austro-Hungarian troops, assisted by an overwhelming artillery fire, conquered the enemy's first line positions on the Armenatra ridge, south of the Sugana valley, on the Folgaria plateau, north of the Terragnolo valley, and south of Rovereto. In these combats, 65 officers, among whom is one colonel, and more than 2,500 men, were made prisoners by the Austro-Hungarian troops, besides 7 guns and 11 machine-guns captured. One enemy aeroplane was shot down.

The artillery engagements are extending over the whole front. At several places their intensity increased considerably.

On the Doberdo plateau, the Austro-Hungarian troops, after severe fighting, entered an enemy trench east of Monfalcone and captured 5 officers and 150 men, belonging to five different Italian cavalry regiments. A machine-gun was also taken.

The position west of San Martino, which had been conquered by the Austro-Hungarian troops the day before yesterday, was maintained and fortified, in spite of all enemy efforts. Here 3 officers and 140 men were made prisoners and a machine-gun, as well as plenty of war material, was taken by the Austro-Hungarians.

Enemy aviators dropped bombs on Kostanjenica and on several establishments, which were clearly marked as sanitary establishments, but no damage was caused.

The Austro-Hungarian artillery bombarded the enemy's dug-outs near Plava and in the Tolmein sector. In several infantry enterprises on this front an officer and 116 men were made prisoners by the Austro-Hungarians.

Near Pondebba, infantry engagements between Austro-Hungarian troops and Bersaglieri are taking place. Several Italian attacks in the Col-di-Lana and Tre-Sassi sectors were repulsed.

News Brevities

The Shanghai branch of the Russian Volunteer Fleet is advertising reduced fares for the summer months. From Shanghai to Nagasaki the first-class single fare is $30; second-class $20. Return fares are respectively $45 and $30. Steamers leave Shanghai every Friday afternoon, arriving at Nagasaki on Sunday at daylight. There is a departure from Nagasaki every Monday evening, the steamer arriving here at daylight on Wednesday.

• • •

Messrs. Meyer and Measor advise that at a meeting of the directors of the Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., held yesterday, it was decided to declare an interim dividend of fifty tael cents per share, payable on and after June 15.

• • •

Mrs. Florence Bassity, at the invitation of the World's Students' Federation, is to lecture at their Institute Saturday night on the Montessori system of education.

• • •

Whilst clearing away the debris of the recent fire on Nantao Bund, Chinese workmen yesterday morning found the burnt bodies of three Chinese.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, May 17.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:

Tenders for Bills	s. d.
Highest price	1 4 1/16
Tenders at	1 4 3/32
Receive	10%
Tenders for Transfers	
Highest price	1 4 1/16
Tenders at	1 4 1/16
Receive	10%

Total amount sold during the weeks, Rs. 6,460,000
Deferred Transfers. 1s. 4 3/32d. 10%

Obituary

Captain L. H. Richards

There was a very large gathering at Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday evening, the occasion being the funeral of the late Captain Richards. The Rev. C. E. Darwent conducted a most impressive ceremony, and paid a special tribute to those lost in the recent Hsinyu disaster. The Chinese Navy and Government were represented by Admiral Wong, and Captains Ho and Chang, from the Kiangnan Arsenal. Among others present were Mr. J. Prentice, Capt. Lunt, Marine Superintendent of the China Merchants Co., Mr. Wallace also of the China Merchants', Messrs. Chen Fei-ting, Kwan Chi-ming and Hsu Cho-ching, of the Marine Department of the China Merchants', Mr. C. Smith a survivor of the Hsinyu, Mr. F. Moore, third engineer and also a survivor, Mr. C. S. Wong, Director of the China Merchants', and Mr. Chang Fai-ting, General Manager of the same company.

The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers:—Captain H. Paramore, Captain C. Baines, Mr. C. Taylor, Captain Sangster, Captain Mackie, and Mr. C. Smith. Beautiful floral wreaths were sent by Mr. E. F. Fasting, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Lindstrom, Mr. E. Hansen, Mr. C. A. Westerlund, Mr. G. A. Benn, Mrs. F. Lee, the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. T. N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, "From loving wife and children," Mr. C. S. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. Beyson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, Mr. A. O. Miller, Mr. Chang Fai-ting, Miss F. M. Smith, Miss R. J. Bellinger, Frances M. Smith, Mr. G. Harris-Purcell, Captain and Mrs. W. H. Lunt, Mr. E. W. Lordstrom, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Boyd, Mr. Ching Yung-chee, Capt. F. Carlson, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jones, Captain F. H. Wallace, Capt. and Mrs. Frazier, Mr. and Mrs. J. Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. N. Maclean, Capt. and Mrs. Hunter, Liddell Bros. and Co., Mr. and Mrs. F. Millington. The chief mourners were Mr. L. Richards and Captain Anderson.

The funeral of Mr. G. Brown, the Hsinyu's Chief Engineer, whose body also was recovered, will take place today at the Pahsienjao Cemetery at 5 p.m.

Shipping Bulletins

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow arrived in harbor yesterday morning with information to the effect that she sighted a Japanese steamer lying aground opposite Hen Point.

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Incoming vessels from Hongkong, Amoy, Swatow and also from Southern ports generally report very dense fogs. Owing to a heavy fog, a journey to Hongkong from Shanghai by the C. M. s.s. Tsishun took five and a half days.

60 Zeppelins Ready For Raids by May 30

Brockenhurst, England, April 16.—Lord Montagu, speaking here last night, said:

"Germany has sixty Zeppelins which, by May 30, will be available for use on England."

D'ANNUNZIO'S MARTYRDOM

Condemned to Darkness by Injured Eye, He Sees Distracting Visions

Venice, April 5.—Although D'Annunzio is improving since he injured his left eye, while acting as an observer on an aeroplane, his condition is still grave. The knock which caused the injury broke the retina of the eye, which has gradually healed through immobility, but the doctors themselves cannot say how much he can use it without further injury. Therefore, they insist on continued immobility, which D'Annunzio says is martyrdom he cannot endure.

For instance, the doctors recommended that he never write again, but use instead a typewriter, which, D'Annunzio exclaimed, "is like telling me not to live."

To understand his sufferings one must remember that the poet found supreme enjoyment in "painting," as his friends called his masterly phrases, in characteristic handwriting of peculiar varied forms of letters that seemed to reveal his soul. This, he declares, is a joy that never could be evoked by a prosaic typewriting machine.

Another penance which he says Dante forgot in his description of the Inferno is to be forced to keep his eyes shut while lying awake. D'Annunzio tells in his imaginative, fantasmagoric language, of strange phosphorescent visions which follow each other in rapid succession, assuming the character of myriads of stars flashing across the darkness, of millions of sparks darting into space, of arabesques, hieroglyphics, explosions, etc., and he says that these gilded visions hour after hour drive him to distraction.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Ilollo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hollo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYNOS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Barnches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted. ¼

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided
Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents all over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	...Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	... „	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	..... „	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ...$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ... 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHEN, Sub-Manager.

March 10, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital..Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on May 16, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-30
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	12-14
Pomfret	„	18-20
Salmon	„	15-20
Samli	„	50-60
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	13-15
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-90
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	6-12
Quail	„	20-25
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Tael	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Woodcock	„	40-45
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	7-8
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	20-30
Mangosteens	per doz.	60-80
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	15-20
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	8-10
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	„	30-40
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	7- 8
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	„	2- 2
Beetroot	per bunch	2- 3
Cabbages	each	5- 8
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	10-12
Cauliflower	each	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6- 8
French Beans	per lb.	none
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2- 3
Mushrooms	per lb.	80-1.00
Onions	per lb.	6-12
Peas	„	4- 5
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3- 4
Radishes	per bunch	1- 2
Spinach	per lb.	1- 2
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1- 2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.30
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.80
Bran	„	$1.85
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.50
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

AMUSEMENTS

St. George's Gardens

BUBBLING WELL

Open Air Cinema Theatre

Commencement of the Summer Season
TO-NIGHT, MAY 19th, 9 p.m.

High-class picture programme under ideal conditions

Best Selected Films; Latest War Gazettes

For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone West 802

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for May 19th, 20th and 21st
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"THE TORCH BEARERS"
Pathe's Film d'Art, after Mr. Henry Bataille's Celebrated Play, "Les Flambeaux"
IN THREE REELS

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest War incidents War in the Snow.

"PHYSICAL CULTURE JUMPING"
Educational, Science and Nature Series

"WIFFLES JOINS THE GANG"
A beautiful Pathe-color Comedy, with M. Prince in the leading role.

CHARLES CHAPLIN
The inimitable Comedian in another scream of laughter entitled:
"THE FACE ON THE BAR-ROOM FLOOR"

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
NEW PROGRAMME
Composed of Selected New Pictures and the World Famous Artistes

THE THREE
YAKOWLEFFS
Members of the
Imperial Russian Ballet
Presenting
A Wonderful Act never staged in Shanghai before

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Saturday and Sunday, the 20th and 21st May, 1916

FOUR THOUSAND FEET
Very Interesting War Gazettes
Also
"ESCAPE ON THE FAST FREIGHT"
A Hazards Series

"IN THE ROGUES' GALLERY"
Keystone Comedy

Dress Circle Seats .....30 Cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing
Friday, 19th May
SHOWING
"THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL"
In Four Parts

Do not fail to see the greatest engineering feat in all history. Absolutely the most interesting film ever screened.

ALSO
Two Good Comedy Films.
Do not miss seeing it.
No advance in prices.

Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President.*
A. W. Burkill
L. Midwood
E. O. Cumming
Dr. H. Fresson
E. R. Hooper
Col. C. D. Bruce
K. J. McEuen
E. V. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S.
H. Tiefenbacher
Capt. G. Rabier
O. M. Green
J. K. Tweed

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same t undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance office

D. V. WANOSTROCHT,
Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 20	A.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 21	1.00	Seattle	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 25	..	San Francisco	Floridian	Br.	Dodwell
June 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 3	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 4	noon	Seattle	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	P.M.	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 7	..	Tacoma	Itsukushima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 12	noon	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 26	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 28	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 2	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	noon	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
Sept 1	P.M.	San Fancisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 19	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 20	A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 20	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 21	1.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 23	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Wakanoura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 23	D.L.	Moji, Kobe etc.	Fooksang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 3	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 20	10.30*	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 20	D.L.	London	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	..	Australian Ports	St. Albans	Br.	G. L. & Co.
.. 21	9.30	London via Cape	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 26	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 28	..	London	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. Tomes
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	D.L.	London	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
June 4	7.00*	London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 6	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Lycaon	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 11	A.M.	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 12	A.M.	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
.. 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 26	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 19	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	3.30	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 20	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 20	A.M.	Swatow, Hongkong	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 20	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 21	..	Takao, Formosa via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 21	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 24	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	6.00*	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 22	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 19	11.30*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 19	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 19	noon	Tsingtao	Risai maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 19	D.L.	Tientsin	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	D.L.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 23	5.30*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 23	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 19	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	M.N.	do	Tehhsing	Br.	Geddes & Co.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	B. & S.
.. 20	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 21	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Cc.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 23	M.M.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 18	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	S.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 18	Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
May 18	Dalny	Isshin maru	841	Jap.	S. M. R.	
May 18	Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 18	Hongkong	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S.H.W.
May 18	Hongkong	Luenyi	1785	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. W.
May 18	Hongkong	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N. K. K.	N. Y. K. W.
May 18	Hongkong	Tehhsing	968	Br.	Geddes & Co.	N. S. C. W.
May 18	San Francisco	Floridian		Br.	Dodwell & Co.	
May 18		Fumi maru	1569	Jap.		
May 18	Tsingtao	Risai maru	411	Jap.	S. M. R.	
May 18	Chinwangtao	Neisei maru	1529	Jap.	K. M. A.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 18	Hankow etc.	Tatung	1881	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 18	Amoy	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 18	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 18	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	1984	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 18	Hankow etc.	Whasheng	711	Chi.	China S. S. Co.
.. 18	Miike	Fukuju maru	1242	Jap.	M. B. K.
.. 18	Japan	Kumano maru	3164	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 18	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	1355	Brl.	B. & S.
.. 18	San Francisco	Yucatan	2317	Am.	J. M. & Co.
.. 18	Tientsin	Joshin maru	602	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 18	Japan	Lycaon	4814	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 18	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 18	Hankow etc.	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 18	Hankow etc.	Kiangyu	1495	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
P&O B I	May 17	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1397	12	208	Mann

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron, Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, May 20, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

AHNKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Couley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Friday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. J. Glne, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Macksmion, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The Str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerhend, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C .M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched form the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 21st instant. The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, June 3. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Saturday, June 3. Passengers booked to all ports in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Suminoye for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow today.

The I.-C. s.s. Fooksang left Hongkong for Shanghai at 1 p.m. on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos from Kobe may be expected to arrive at Shanghai (M.M. Co. Lower Buoys) today at 2 a.m.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon with the French mails of April 16 left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday at 8 a.m., and may be expected at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf) today at or about 6 p.m.

The Norwegian, Africa and Australian line s.s. Artremis left Hongkong yesterday, and is due to arrive here tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo yesterday.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Service's s.s. Empress of Russia sailed from Hongkong at noon on Wednesday, and is due at Woosung at 1 p.m. today. The tender Alexandra with inward-bound passengers and mails should reach the Customs jetty about 3.30 p.m. This steamer will be despatched from Woosung for Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Vancouver, B. C. tomorrow and the tender Alexandra will leave the Customs jetty at 10 p.m. on Friday, and 7.30 a.m., on Saturday to convey passengers and mails on board.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow is due to arrive here from Hongkong tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking is expected to arrive here from Tsientsin via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on the 21st instant.

The P. and O. s.s. Medina with the outward mail of May 4, arrived at Suez on the 14th instant.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Silk shipped per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia which left Shanghai on April 22, arrived at New York on May 12. The journey was accomplished in twenty days.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Kaga Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Co.'s buoy today at about 11.30 a.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 1 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for London on Sunday, May 21.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Katori Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the Wayside wharf tomorrow about 7 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Kobe and Yokohama on Monday, May 22.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	U. S. A.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B. VII
May 13	Nanking	Brodness		Br.		O.W.S.B.
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	C. M. E. W.
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	U. S. A.
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p.
May 13	Amoy	Feiching	904	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
May 9	Japan	Gleniffer	6021	Br.	Glen Line	B X
May 13	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 16	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 17	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S.H.W.
May 17	Cruise	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	N. G. L. B. 1
Mar 29	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	S. O. C. W.
May 17	Japan	Monmouthshire	3197	Br.	J. M. & Co.	B I
May 17	Japan	Oanfa	5810	Br.	B. & S.	
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p.
May 17	Vladivostock	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. Fleet	9 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int. D. W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S. VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	K. N. D. W.
May 14	Ningpo	Shunchang	839	Chi.	Fukien S.N.Co.	9 p
May 17	Cruise	Store Nordiske	566	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p.
May 6	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N. Y. K.	L.P.D.W.
May 17	Hongkong	Taishun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	K.L.Y.W.
May 17	Tsingtao	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 17	Japan	Tokei maru	1412	Jap.	M. B. K.	W.T.W.
May 16	Swatow	Wuhu	1227	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. C. W.
May 17	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2236	Jap.	N. Y. K.	N. Y. K. W

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dalny:—Mr. P. M. Olsen, Mr. S. Mason, Mrs. Railton, Mr. R. R. McDermid, Mr. A. S. Lorutsen, Mr. Stephens, Master Stephens, Mr. Geo. Ingram.

Per C.N. s.s. Luchow from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Sanby and child, Miss Turner, and Mr. Sewing.

Per C.N. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Messrs. Etoret and Wilcox.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow:—Mrs. Y. Utna and 2 children.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Kutwo for Kiukiang: Mrs. C. N. Taylor, and Mr. A. Feragen. For Hankow:—Mr. T. H. Grayson.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10.30 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs jetty at 10 p.m. on the 19th instant, and at 7.30 a.m. on the 20th instant.

TOMORROW

The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave the Co.'s jetty at 10.30 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

17.—The anticyclone in Japan, becomes remarkably heavy for the season. Deep low center between Annam and Tongking. Moderate gradient and very unsteady breezes along the whole coast.

18.—The breeze shift to the S.E. with mist and rain. The pressure starts falling again.

Meteorological Readings

Thursday, May 18, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	766.37	761.33
" " Inches	29.94	29.97
Variation mm. for 24 h	+2.44	+2.71
Variation mm. for 12 h	+1.70	+0.69
Wind Direction	ESE	SE
Wind Kilom per hour	3	10
Wind Miles	1.9	6.2
Temperature Cen	17°8	23°6
Temperature Fahr	64.0	74.5
Humidity: co	98	75
Nebulosity: 5 10	8	8
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

Trans-Pacific Lines to Canada, U. S. & Europe.

(Subject to Change)

Empress of Russia	May 19
Empress of Japan	June 2
Empress of Asia	" 16
Monteagle	July 1
Empress of Russia	" 14
Empress of Japan	July 28
Empress of Asia	Aug. 11
Monteagle	Sept. 2

For further information apply to

A. J. BLAISDELL, *Gen. Agent, Pass. Dept.*

L. E. N. RYAN, *Agent.*

Tel. 1668

Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 3
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May 23
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*

Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Hazel Dollar . . . . about June 28th

Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund

Telephone 2331.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

JUNE 26, SEPT. 1, NOV. 7.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE

REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

JUNE 12, AUG 18, OCT. 23.

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,

'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

Business and Official Notices

The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of the SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER ESTATE, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company at 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 25th day of May, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose specified in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance of 1911.

NOTICE is also given that the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the same place immediately after the Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books and Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 22nd to the 25th day of May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th May, 1916.
9772

Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Ltd. (1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of The Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Limited (1913), that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel on Tuesday, the 23rd May, 1916, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries & General Managers.
9644

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment :—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
6872 Secretary

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of the SHANGHAI SEREMBAN RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED, will be held at Head Office of the Company, at 38, Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of May, 1916, at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose specified in Section 66 (7) of the Ordinance of 1911.

Notice is also given that the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the same place immediately after the Statutory Meeting.

The Transfer Books and Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 18th to 23rd day of May, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Shanghai, May 13, 1916.
Secretaries & General Managers.
9731

Reduced Prices
"Potosi" Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery

	Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks	$4.50
Dessert ,, ,, ,,	3.50
Tea Spoons	1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles)	8.00
,, ,, (Ivorine ,,)	5.00

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A. 133 Szechuen Road,
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114A SZECHUEN ROAD.
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All orders promptly executed.
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9534

H. G. WALKER
1-A Jinkee Road
Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

Caustic Soda, Rosin, Borax, Carbolic Acid, Quicksilver, Asperin.

Wanted—Antimony, Zinc, Lead and Tungsten Ores.
9623

BRITAIN'S BIG LOSSES ARE CAUSED BY MINES

Explain Big Toll When Seemingly Insignificant Encounters Reported

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—The discrepancy between the long British casualty lists and the seemingly insignificant encounters on the British front are explained by letters from a correspondent describing the nature of the so-called small enterprises. These consist mainly of mining and raiding.

The methods of the former are sufficiently known. There is a huge explosion, blowing men and weapons into the air, burying many and obliterating the trenches, then a frantic rush and a fierce fight for possession of the crater.

Raids are going on incessantly along the whole front. They are opened by gusts of artillery to smash the wire, then curtain-fire starts to prevent supports reaching the trench aimed at. Finally, infantry make a rush.

Sometimes, the trench is found to be empty; sometimes it is not and then ensues a ferocious encounter of primitive mankind, in which the rifle and bayonet have been superseded by short stabbing weapons devised for this close fighting and bombs thrown at close quarters.

"The soldiers," writes a correspondent to The Times, "speak lightly of these daily struggles, but along the ninety miles of our front is practically one continuous battle—one continuous field of blood."

Cotton Workers Will Meet Their Employers

Hope to Arrive at Settlement; Spinners Postpone Effectiveness of Notices

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—The committee of the operative cotton-spinners and card-roomers, at Manchester, yesterday, agreed to meet their employers with reference to the demand for an increase of 10 per cent in wages, with the object of arriving at a settlement before the end of the month. The spinners have decided that the notices tendered shall not be operative for the present.

Munster Regiment Provides Stirring Proof of Loyalty

Rushes German Trenches To Capture Placards Inviting Surrender of Irishmen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—It appears that, the night after the Irish regiments in the trenches responded to the German placards inviting them to lay down their arms by firing a fusilade and by singing "Rule Britannia," an officer and a detachment of the Munster Fusiliers undertook to capture the placards. They had to cut down their entanglements and to cross a considerable intervening space.

They were half-way when they were discovered by the enemy's searchlights and maxims opened fire on them. Some were badly wounded, but none stirred.

They remained lying for hours and then crept on, reaching and cutting the German entanglements and charged the trench. The Germans, startled, bolted.

The Munsters brought back in triumph the placards, which are now in London. A photograph showing the holes made by the Irishmen's bullets, before the Munsters' raid, will be published.

OTTAWA FIRE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, May 17.—The report of the commission for investigation into the burning of Parliament Buildings finds that, while there is strong suspicion of incendiarism, there is nothing in the evidence which justifies a finding that the fire was maliciously caused.

British Consul Given Welcome to Ispahan

New Governor of Persian Province of Kerman Strong Partisan of Allies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Teheran, May 17.—The British Consul-General and the British colony re-entered Ispahan, yesterday. They were splendidly welcomed by Russian military and the Persians.

London, May 16.—Prince Nors-el-Sultaneh has been appointed Governor of the province of Kerman. Like Prince Firman-Firma, the new Governor of the province of Fars, he is a strong partisan of the allies.

GERMAN DESTROYERS DRIVEN TO SHELTER

Engaged By British Fleet Off Belgian Coast, They Run For Forts' Protection

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—The Admiralty issues the following official communique:—Yesterday there was an encounter of some British destroyers and monitors with some German destroyers. After a short engagement the enemy withdrew to the shelter of their forts. There were no British casualties.

The encounter was off the Belgian coast.

Hardinge to Re-enter British Foreign Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—The Morning Post understands that Lord Hardinge, the ex-Viceroy of India, who was permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1906—10, will succeed Sir Arthur Nicolson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since 1910, who is retiring owing to ill-health.

Lord Hardinge took his seat in the House of Lords today. He was introduced by Baron Newton, the Paymaster-General and Baron Sanderson.

Plunkett Mentioned As Irish Secretary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—Sir Horace Plunkett, who was in London, has been hurriedly recalled to Dublin. It is rumored that he may be appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Asquith is in Dublin and is having continued informal conferences with officials and other prominent persons.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents :

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

White Star Makes Profit of £1,968,285

Huge Gain After Meeting War Excess; Dividend of 65 Per Cent is Paid

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—The White Star line announces a profit of £1,968,285, after providing for the excess profits tax and other contingencies. Dividends totalling 65 per cent have already been paid.

Central Powers' Food Prices Are Doubled

Jump 110 Per Cent in Vienna, 100 in Berlin, But Only 55 In United Kingdom

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 16.—It is officially stated that, since July, 1914, food prices have risen in Vienna 110 per cent, in Berlin 100 per cent and in the United Kingdom 55 per cent. It is pointed out that prices in Berlin would be higher but for the official restrictions on the sale of food-stuffs.

Phoenix Hosiery

For Ladies and Gents.

Also a great variety of other Brands to select from.

Inspection Invited

at

Silberman's Drapery & Outfitting Stores
No. 1-B Broadway
(Opposite Astor House)

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
1.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.58	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays		Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4 45	18 27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12 40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15 12	19.38	149	dep. Techow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.06
		221				
7						8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Talanfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0 54	12 26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22. 0	10 02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
		421				
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	2 .50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13 28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	6 1	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp. 7.05	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.		
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Classified Advertisements

EDUCATIONAL

EXPERIENCED MANDARIN teacher has time at night for more pupils. Apply to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS.
9780-M-23

OFFICES TO LET

TO LET, the top floor above The International Cleaning Office, opposite Race Course, F-126 Bubbling Well Road. Inquire within.
9764-M-23

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
9576

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.13	11.52		4.54	7.00	A.M.
SOOCHOW { arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW { dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. { arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. { dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW { arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW { dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. { arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			4.11
TANYANG .. { dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			4.13
CHINKIANG { arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG { dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..		..	..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. { arr	8.57			10.22	2.37		5.49	A.M. 0.46
CHINKIANG.. { dep	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. { arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.59	
TANYANG .. { dep	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW { arr	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.09	2.53
CHANGCHOW { dep	10.57		7.15	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. { arr	11.46		8.14	2.16	4.59			4.11
WUSIH .. { dep	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.13
SOOCHOW .. { arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
SOOCHOW .. { dep	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.35	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.30	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH .....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.0
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.50
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.30

LIGHT TYPE A.M DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed	4 Fast	6 Slow	8 Coolie Goods	10 Express	12 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Shanghai South .....dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang..... { arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang..... { dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... { arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... { dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah..... { arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah..... { dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.53	6.25	
Hangchow ..... { arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... { dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed	3 Fast	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Express	11 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... { arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... { dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.28
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.49
Yeh Zah..... { arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah..... { dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... { arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... { dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang..... { arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang..... { dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu .. { arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu .. { dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... { arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... { dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9 10				5.10	
Hangchow ..... { arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... { dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu .. { arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu .. { dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.56	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesrooms at

185-136A SZECHUEN ROAD,

ON

Saturday, the 20th inst.

at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Teakwood Drawing Room Suites, Bed Room Suites, Dining Room Suites, Silver Cabinets, Book Cases, Office Chairs, R ll Top Desks, Ladies' Desks, Arm Chairs, Sofas, Card Tables, Jardinieres, Fire Screens, Teapoys, Axminster Carpet, Overmantels, Double and Single Beds, Hat Stands, Wash Stand, Dressing Tables, Wardrobes, Dining Tables and Chairs, Ice Chests, and a lot of Sundries, etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW

The China Land & Building Co., Ltd.

Favoured with instructions from

The Mortgagees,

Will sell by Public Auction, without Reserve, in their offices

125 SZECHUEN ROAD

on

Wednesday, May 24th, 1916

at 11 p.m.

That piece of Land known as B. C. Lot 8188 (Cad. Lot No. 997, Eastern District) measuring in area Mow 1 Fun 8 Li 7 and Hau 8, according to Title Deed and situated on Yochow Road.

Plan and Title Deed of the Lot and condition of sale may be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, who are prepared to receive private offers before the day of Sale. 9778

OVERSEAS CLUB

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

LYCEUM THEATRE

EMPIRE DAY

Watch for Details

Booking Opens at Messrs. Moutrie's, Saturday, May 20th.

USUAL PRICES

(Boxes sold privately)

9794

The Cathay Trust, Limited

Holders of "Ordinary" Shares are hereby notified that Coupon No. 4 (Tls. 5 per coupon) is payable at the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after the 17th May, 1916.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries & General Managers.

9768

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' Builders' Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 62

Registration and Sale of Government or Shengko Lands on the Whangpoo

NOTICE is hereby given that all registrations or sales, subsequent to November, 1911 and hereafter, of Government or Shengko lands on the Whangpoo—i.e., all foreshore, accreted or reclaimable land, not required for Conservancy or Harbour purposes, situated between highwater lines from the Kiangnan Arsenal to the lower end of the Conservancy training works at Woosung—must be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Supplementary Article of the Conservancy Agreement of 1912 which has recently been approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministers of the Treaty Powers at Peking.

The Public are warned that no shengko-plan or receipt for payment of shengko is valid unless issued by the Board.

Copies of the Supplementary Article No. 12 in Chinese and English can be obtained on application at the Board's offices, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

Shanghai, 20th April, 1916.

9793

The Dominion Rubber Company, Limited

AT a meeting of Directors, held on the 18th May, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Fifty Tael Cents per share, to be paid on and after 15th June, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

MEYER AND MEASOR,

General Managers and Secretaries.

9799

READY CARGO FOR SALE

Zinc Ore, Lead Ore,

Antimony Crudum.

Apply to

S. W. Chenling, Gen. Agent

Chen-Woo Mining Co.

8 Burkill Road 'Phone 4097

9722

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Honigsberg's

"The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special department for making Cushion Covers, Tops, and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

Ormerod's "Flag" Brand

LEATHER BELTING

Extensive stocks of all sizes 1" to 6"

Stocked exclusively by

ZUNG LEE & SONS

Tels. 196 & 4368 BROADWAY Tel. add. "Zunglee."

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai

(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

Siccawei Gardens

Why not patronize

The Siccawei Gardens?

(late Maxim Gardens)

6 Siccawei Road

Under capable and experienced management

The new proprietors are of neutral nationality and their one desire is to afford the public every satisfaction.

Meals served to order at all hours

Respectability—Comfort—Convenience

The best wines and liquors

Open day and night

Telephone W. 815

9753

NOTICE

MR. JOOSALE HASSUM is authorized to sign my firm from today, in place of Mr. A. M. J. Mowjee.

E. PABANEY.

Shanghai, 17th May, 1916.

9782

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

The Secret of Success in China

IF YOU HAVE BRANDED GOODS TO SELL IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert advertisements in the leading newspapers throughout the East. We employ expert translators and the best native artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.

55 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. 3449.

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5 1/2% Russian War Loan 1916

THE Russo-Asiatic Bank begs to notify that the date of closing for the subscription to the above loan has been extended up to May 26th, new style.

Applications will be received by the Bank on the same conditions as before.

L. JEZIERSKI,

Manager.

Shanghai, 13th May, 1916.

9723

LOST

ON 16 day of 4th moon, a draft issued by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., payable to Yuen Sing Bank (元盛莊) for Shanghai Taels 810. due immediately, has been lost on the counter of the undersigned. The public are warned against negotiating the said draft, which has been declared null and void.

YUE CHENG HO,

Nantao.

(南市餘成號)

9800

LOST

NOTICE is hereby given that a draft "Word Tien" 天字 No. 50, by Dong Yuen Cheung, Peking (北京同元祥) for Zee Tai Cheung Bank (聚泰祥銀號), payable to Kwang Yue Ho (光裕號), Shanghai Taels 1,115, has been lost. The public are warned against accepting same, as it has been declared null and void.

KWANG YUE HO.

(光裕號)

9798

Montgomery Ward

THE new stock of Montgomery Ward & Co's. Catalogue has arrived, and will be distributed among those who have applied for copies.

M-20

The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Tuesday, 16th May, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 10 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 15th June, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th June to 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. N. TRUMAN & CO.

Secretaries & Managers.

Dated, 18th May, 1916.

13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

9777

Do You Need Assistance In your Office or your House?

We hereby beg to notify the Shanghai and Outport Business Firms and the Public generally, that we are in a position to provide Native Help, such as Compradores, Translators, Interpreters, Stenographers, Typists, Office Clerks, Market and Collecting Shroffs, Office and House Boys, Fitters, Chauffeurs, Stewards, Cooks, Gardeners, etc.

Those in need of Native Help of any description, please communicate with the

Manager,

"Native Employment Bureau,"

Telephone 2241.

CHINA MERCANTILE AGENCY

8, Siking Road, Shanghai.

9518

PIECE-GOODS

MANCHESTER shippers require a representative for the Shanghai market. Good terms to capable man who is in close touch with importers of piece-goods. Applications will be treated in strict confidence. Reply Box 257, c/o this Paper.

9786

Woollens, Worsted, Stuffs and Cotton Tissues. Bradford (England) Merchants, having Excellent Connections with Manufacturers, Offer Services

As Buying Agents

HIGHEST REFERENCES

Apply "Bradford," c/o China Publicity Bureau,

42 Great Russell Street, LONDON, W. C.

9692

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Front room to let

Telephone 3482 9408

TO LET, in a comfortable, clean boarding house, near Bund, two nice cool bedrooms, with excellent board. Very moderate terms. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

9775-M-21

NOS. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens, flat facing Park, three rooms, 1 bathroom. All comforts for summer, with board.

9717-M-31

TO LET, Western district, near trams, bedroom with bathroom attached. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 240, THE CHINA PRESS.

9756-M-21

TO LET, furnished, by a German couple, two large, cheerful rooms, facing south, near French Park. Apply 67, Route Vallon.

9723-M-31

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG FOREIGNER, born in Shanghai, aged 18, with nearly 2 years' general office experience in one firm since leaving school, desires position, as clerk or outside travelling representative: teetotaller, non-smoker, speaking Chinese fluently (Shanghai dialect), with a working knowledge of Mandarin. Good testimontial from present employers. Salary required $150. Apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.

9774-M-19

POSITION WANTED by an American, as book-keeper and office assistant. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

9779-M-24

POSITION WANTED by Chinese gentleman as travelling interpreter or general assistant for outport. Has good knowledge of English and French. Speaks Mandarin, Shanghai and Canton dialects. A-1 reference. Apply to Box 244, THE CHINA PRESS.

9766-M23

AN educated and energetic man, with first-class experience in export and import business, and also with good connections with Chinese customers, wants to be compradore for a reliable firm. Ready to advance Tls. 5,000. Apply to Box 241, THE CHINA PRESS.

9759

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished, for three months during the summer, a five roomed-house, with telephone, close to the French Park and convenient for trams. Apply to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS.

9784-M-20

RIFLE RANGE district, to let, unfurnished flat of two large rooms (one with verandah) bathroom and kitchen. Rent $35, including water. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

9769-M-19

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Mission Compound, in new French Concession, to let, from July 1st; furnished if desired. Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

9773

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st, House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co., Ltd.

9684

GODOWN TO LET

TO BE LET, Chaoufong Road, large modern-built godown, electric lift for cargo. Apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.

9797-M-21

SITUATIONS VACANT

COPYING TYPIST required; preference given to one with knowledge of shorthand. Apply, stating salary required, to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

9791-M-21

WANTED: For Tientsin Allied export firm, an experienced lady typist and a competent and efficient book-keeper. Knowledge of French language desired. Please apply, stating references and salaries expected, to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

9795

WANTED a young Chinese who has just left School, can write and speak English. Apply to Box 258, c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

9790

WANTED, a reliable Chinese gentleman to act as general Compradore for a reputable established import and export firm, with extensive European and American connections and agencies. Only those who are able to deposit in cash not less than Tls. 50,000 need apply. Good prospects for the right man. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.

9719

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, Henderson Motor-Cycle, for immediate sale. Brand new Henderson 4 cylinder Motor Cycle, 10 h.p. 1916 model, embracing 2 speed gear, automatic oil feed to engine, low riding position and short wheel base. With hand and foot control of clutch mechanism. Although very powerful the machine is extremely easy to handle in heavy traffic. It is fitted with a Schebler carburetter which has an adjustable jet so that a speed of 65 miles per hour can be obtained. Fuel consumption 70 miles per gallon. An ideal machine for taking a roomy side car. Machine now on view at the Auto Palace Supply Depot, F.95 Bubbling Well Road, opposite Race Course.

9792

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